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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



TOBACCO
FT 1-63
February 1963

MISCELLANEOUS TOBACCO DEVELOPMENTS

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Recent Developments in Use of MH-30 and Sale of Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco in Canada

Use of MH-30

The 1962 flue-cured crop offered for sale must be marked to identify leaf on which MH-30 was used. This is a requirement under the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act of the Province of Ontario. After testing the tobacco, a buyer may resort to court action if the farmer has not identified tobacco on which MH-30 was used. Control and policing of such identification is no longer a function of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board, as was the case earlier.

For the 1961 crop, the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board required that growers mark clearly tobacco offered for sale on which MH-30 was used.

Price Supports for the 1962 Crop

Recently the Ontario Board agreed to collect a levy of two cents per pound on all flue-cured sold, to provide a fund for buying "no-sale" tobacco that is not purchased by the regular buyers. This levy does not apply to non-

supported grades. With the prospect of needing more funds for this purpose, the Ontario growers sought assistance from the government.

The Provincial Government has agreed to guarantee bank loans needed by the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board for buying tobacco not purchased by the private buyers. The Board packs such tobacco and is attempting direct exports of this tobacco.

Sales and Boards' Purchases

The Board purchased about 7 million pounds (packed weight) of tobacco from the 1961 crop which is now in storage. The funds for such purchases were provided from a Dominion-guaranteed bank loan of \$5 million.

Sale of the 1962 Ontario flue-cured crop, estimated at about 170 million pounds, began on November 15. Sales were slow and on November 23 were suspended. On December 17 the markets reopened.

As of January 25, 33.9 million pounds had been sold to regular buyers and an additional 8.0 million pounds was "no-sale" tobacco that was purchased and processed by the Board. From the beginning of the levy plan on December 17, through January 25, the Board had purchased about 23 percent of total offerings.

The average price received on regular sales to buyers through January 25 was 48.4 Canadian cents per pound. The average price paid by the Board was 53.5 cents. An average price of 56 cents per pound was anticipated when the arbitrated grade prices were set prior to the marketing season.

About 12 percent of the crop offered through January 25 was marked with "special factors"--damaged by hail and frost. This "special factor" tobacco brought an average of about 30.3 Canadian cents per pound. "Special factor" grades and nondescript leaf do not come under the Board Stabilization plan, and no levy is deducted on these grades.

Flue-Cured Board of Inquiry Committee

A Board of Inquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Ford Stinson has been appointed. It is to make recommendations relating to the tobacco industry.

Central African Republic Tobacco Trade Up

The Central African Republic's exports of leaf tobacco during 1961 totaled 893,000 pounds, compared with 593,000 pounds for the previous year. The entire quantity was shipped to France in 1961.

Central African Republic's imports of tobacco (leaf and products) in 1961 were also up and amounted to 66,000 pounds, compared with 29,000 pounds in 1960.

Israel's 1961 Output of Tobacco Products Down Slightly

Output of tobacco products in Israel during 1961 totaled 5.83 million pounds--down slightly from the 5.85 million produced in 1960. Production of all products, except snuff, was slightly under the 1960 levels. Cigarette output amounted to 5.63 million pounds, compared with 5.65 million in 1960, and represented 96.7 percent of total production.

El Salvador's Leaf Tobacco Imports Continue Upward

El Salvador's imports of leaf tobacco continued upward through 1961. Imports in 1961 totaled 4.0 million pounds, compared with 3.5 million in 1960. The United States and Honduras are the sole suppliers, and takings from these two sources are rising.

Malagasy's Sales of Tobacco Products up Slightly

Sales of tobacco products in the Malagasy Republic during 1961 totaled 3.95 million pounds--up slightly from the 3.92 million sold in 1960. Larger sales of chewing tobacco more than offset the decline in cigarettes and cigars.

Sales of cigarettes, at 1.17 million pounds, were 4 percent below the 1.25 million pounds sold in 1960. Sales of imported cigarettes continued downward and represented 32 percent of total sales in contrast to 71 percent during 1956. Sales of chewing tobacco totaled 2.42 million pounds, compared with 2.30 million in 1960. Sales of smoking mixtures were only slightly above the 1960 level of 362,000 pounds, while the combined sales of imported cigars and cigarillos were down about 14 percent.

Honduras' Leaf Tobacco Trade Up

Honduras' exports of leaf tobacco during 1961 were the largest since 1957. Total shipments amounted to 3.8 million pounds, compared with 3.0 in 1960 and the 1957 high of 4.6 million. El Salvador continues to be the principal export market with a minor quantity going to Guatemala.

Honduras' imports of leaf tobacco in 1961 totaled 106,000 pounds, compared with 99,000 pounds in 1960. Larger takings from both El Salvador and Turkey were more than enough to offset reduced imports from the United States. Imports of U. S. leaf consist mainly of flue-cured and amounted to 61,000 pounds in 1961, compared with 67,000 and 86,000 pounds during 1960 and 1959, respectively.

Congo's Cigarette Output Up

Cigarette output in the Congo Republic (Brazzaville) continued upward through 1961. Production totaled 852 million pieces--up 3.3 percent from the 825 million produced in 1960.

Dahomey Importing More Tobacco

Dahomey's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 368,000 pounds, compared with 303,000 pounds in 1960 and 242,000 pounds in 1959. Larger takings from the United States accounted for most of the rise.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Dahomey, imports by country of origin, 1959-61

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	115	161	259
Nigeria.....	68	95	55
Morocco.....	21	42	36
Italy.....	14	4	11
Togo.....	10	1	--
Other.....	14	--	7
Total.....	242	303	368

Imports from the United States totaled 259,000 pounds, compared with 161,000 pounds in 1960 and represented 70 percent of total imports. Other suppliers included Nigeria, Morocco, and Italy.

Dahomey's imports of cigarettes during 1961 totaled 722,000 pounds--down slightly from 753,000 pounds in 1960 but more than double the 1959 level of 349,000 pounds. Algeria is the principal supplier, accounting for over 90 percent of total imports.

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TOBACCO
FT 2-63
March 1963

RECENT TOBACCO DEVELOPMENTS

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U. S. Burley Exports Up 8.9 Percent

U. S. exports of burley tobacco totaled 39.8 million pounds (export weight) in 1962--up 8.9 percent from 1961, and the largest since the 43 million-pound export of calendar 1947. The value of 1962 exports set a new record--\$34.8 million.

The steady rise in burley exports in recent years reflects the growing demand for American-type blended cigarettes in many countries of the world.

Major markets for U. S. burley in 1962 included West Germany, Sweden, Italy, Mexico, Egypt, and Portugal. Exports to all of these countries, except Italy and Portugal, were larger than in 1961. Sharp gains were recorded last year in exports to Finland, Denmark, Belgium, and Austria, also.

The six Common Market countries took 17.2 million pounds of U. S. burley in 1962, compared with 16.3 million in 1961.

BURLEY TOBACCO: U. S. exports, by country of destination,
1961 and 1962

(Export weight)			
Destination	1961	1962 1/	Percent change 1962 from 1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Germany, West.....	9,040	10,663	+ 18.0
Sweden.....	4,663	5,066	+ 8.6
Italy.....	4,725	3,528	- 25.3
Mexico.....	2,714	3,306	+ 21.8
Egypt.....	127	2,162	--
Portugal.....	2,956	2,027	- 31.4
Finland.....	1,058	1,820	+ 72.0
Netherlands.....	1,660	1,641	- 1.1
Denmark.....	1,128	1,628	+ 44.3
Belgium & Luxembourg	437	1,028	+135.2
Austria.....	81	1,006	--
Norway.....	894	810	- 9.4
Hong Kong.....	649	764	+ 17.7
Switzerland.....	815	453	- 44.4
France.....	473	387	- 18.2
Australia.....	33	289	--
Uruguay.....	146	288	+ 97.3
Philippines.....	2,502	1	--
Others.....	2,475	2,964	+ 19.8
Total.....	36,576	39,831	+ 8.9
1/ Preliminary.			
Bureau of the Census.			

Colombia's 1962 Tobacco Exports Slightly Ahead of 1961

Colombia's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 9 months of 1962 totaled 18.0 million pounds--slightly greater than the 17.7 million shipped abroad for the same period in 1961. Preliminary estimates of the Tobacco Institute place total exports for calendar year 1962 at 22 million pounds, or 15 percent above the previous 1961 high of 19.1 million.

Shipments to the United States, the principal export outlet during recent years, totaled 5.9 million pounds, compared with 3.8 million in January-September 1961 and 5.3 million for full calendar year 1961. Exports to West Germany, the second most important foreign market, totaled 4.1 million pounds--up 5.2 percent from the 3.9 million for the first 9 months of 1961. Other countries increasing their takings of Colombian tobaccos included Spain, Canary Islands, Belgium, Tunisia, and East Germany. Shipments to France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Algeria, Morocco and the Malagasy Republic were down from the first 9 months of 1961.

Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco

Acreage Cut for 1963

An agreement recently concluded between the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board and Ontario's Minister of Agriculture recommends at least a 40 percent cut from the basic acreage for all flue-cured tobacco farms in Ontario for 1963.

The agreement in part reads as follows: "The Tobacco Board agrees to limit the tobacco marketing quotas fixed and allotted to growers for production in 1963 under the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Plan to not more than 60 percent of the basic marketable acreage for the growers, and in fixing and allotting the 1963 production acreage for each grower, will fix and allot on the basis of a cut of at least forty percent from the established basic marketable acreage for the grower on his farm...." The above was a part of the official levy agreement under the Co-Operative Loans Act signed on February 5, 1963.

The basic marketable acreage for 1963 has not been fixed as of this date. The 40 percent agreed upon cut rules out the possibility of a smaller reduction but not the possibility of a larger one after the Board meets in April. The basic marketable acreage for the 1962 Ontario flue-cured crop was 152,178 acres. With the cut of 25 percent, plus the exemption of the first 6 acres in each farm, 1962 permitted acreage was 120,825 acres; nevertheless only 116,571 were planted. Board officials indicate that the 40 percent reduction would equal about 27,000 acres, and actual planting will be down at least 20 percent from last season.

Sales of 1962 Flue-Cured Tobacco

Sales of 1962 Ontario flue-cured tobacco to regular buyers, through February 15, totaled 59.4 million pounds, at an average price of 49.9 Canadian cents per pound. The Board's purchases of "no-sale" tobacco under the levy plan now amounts to 14.7 million pounds at average price of 53.8 cents per pound. Also, the Board's purchases still represent about 23 percent of total offerings since the levy plan went into effect on December 17.

Canadian Flue-Cured Varieties for 1963

Eight varieties of flue-cured prescribed under the Seeds Regulations of the Seeds Act may be sold in Canada in 1963. These are Hicks Broadleaf, White Gold, Delcrest, Jamaica Wrapper, Yellow Gold, Delhi 61, Jadel and Virginia Gold.

Japan To Introduce New Cigarette

The Japan Monopoly Corporation is planning to place a new brand of cigarettes called "Olympias" on the market in April 1963, in honor of the Olympic games to be held in Tokyo in 1964. This brand will contain a large proportion of oriental tobacco, and no U. S. tobacco will be used. The price will be about

17 cents for a pack of 10.

Monopoly officials indicate that sales of this cigarette, which will be withdrawn from the market after the Olympic games in late 1964, may total about 300 million pieces. A part of the profit from the sales of "Olympias" will be used to help defray expenses of the games.

Pakistan Expects Larger 1963 Tobacco Harvest

Tentative forecasts place the 1963 tobacco harvest in Pakistan at 207.7 million pounds--up slightly from the 202.2 million harvested in 1962. The increase is attributed to larger plantings of all kinds, except light sun-cured and dark fire-cured types.

Flue-cured production is estimated at 23 million pounds from 22,000 acres, compared with the 1962 harvest of 21 million from 20,000 acres. Harvest of oriental types is placed at 14 million, compared with 13.5 million last season. Harvest of dark air-cured types, exclusive of cigar leaf, and dark sun-cured types are expected to be slightly greater than 1962 harvests of 70 million pounds each, respectively. Harvests of cigar leaf, dark fire-cured, and light sun/air-cured types are expected to be the same as last season.

Poland's Tobacco Imports Up Sharply

Poland's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first half of 1962, at 26.2 million pounds, were more than double the January-June 1961 level of 12.3 million pounds. They slightly exceeded the 25.6 million for full calendar year 1961. Total imports for full calendar year 1962 undoubtedly set a new post-war record surpassing the previous 1959 high of 28.5 million pounds.

Imports from Bulgaria totaled 4.1 million pounds, compared with 3.6 million for January-June 1961. Takings from Yugoslavia rose to 3.9 million pounds from 2.7 million during the first half of 1961. Imports from Greece, at 3.1 million pounds, were about 22 percent greater than the January-June 1961 level of 2.5 million pounds. Breakdown of imports from other countries during the first half of 1962 is not currently available.

Cigarette output during the first 8 months of 1962 totaled 35.2 billion pieces--up 9 percent from the 32.3 billion produced in January-August 1961. Production for full calendar year 1962 probably approached 53 billion pieces, compared with 49.6 billion in 1961.

South Africa's Tobacco Harvest Reverses Downward Trend

The 1963 tobacco harvest in the Republic of South Africa, including Swaziland, turned upward after declining for three consecutive years from the 1959 high of 77.9 million pounds. Production is forecast at 60.5 million pounds, compared with the revised 1962 harvest of 50.0 million.

The increase in production this season was the result of export sales of about 20 million pounds, which eased restrictions on plantings. Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco at the end of 1962 were down to 85.7 million pounds, compared

with 99.2 million in 1961 and 98.7 million for 1960. Exports during the period July 1960-June 1961 totaled 9.9 million pounds, compared with 9.5 million in 1961-62, and are estimated to total at least 20.5 million during the first 10 months of 1962-63. Destinations of the export shipment during the current fiscal year are not available; however, the United Kingdom's and Australia's imports from the Republic of South Africa are rising.

The Republic of South Africa's exports of unmanufactured tobacco, mainly flue-cured, are sold at a considerable price reduction contrasted with average grower price established by the Tobacco Marketing Board. The average grower price for the 1960 flue-cured crop used by local manufacturers was equivalent to 47.5 U. S. cents per pound. However, growers realized only 28.7 cents per pound after the cooperatives made deductions for expenses for disposal of surplus in export outlets. Exports during 1961 and 1962 were also reportedly made at considerable price reductions. Recently, growers have approached the National Marketing Council in an effort to try to prevent a further decline in internal grower prices and a possible increase in the levy. To maintain an export level of 20 million pounds, reduced internal prices or increased levies must be forthcoming to cover further export losses.

Brazil's Leaf Tobacco Exports Down 10 Percent

Brazil's exports of leaf tobacco during the first 9 months of 1962 totaled 58.6 million pounds--down about 10 percent from the 65.3 million shipped abroad in January-September 1961. The decline is attributed to smaller shipments of "Bahia" cigar leaf.

Shipments to West Germany exceeded those to Spain. Exports to West Germany, at 16.5 million pounds, were 3.9 million pounds larger than the 12.6 shipped in January-September 1961. Shipments to Spain totaled 15.6 million pounds, compared with the January-September 1961 level of 21.5 million. Shipments to the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, Uruguay and Algeria were also smaller.

TOBACCO LEAF: Brazil, exports by country of destination,
January-September 1960-62

Destination	January-September		
	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Germany, West.....	4,321	12,615	16,461
Spain.....	14,798	21,515	15,568
Netherlands.....	5,520	9,041	8,810
U.S.S.R.....	--	--	4,835
Denmark.....	1,843	1,832	1,885
Switzerland.....	1,534	3,627	1,820
France.....	--	3,355	1,653
Uruguay.....	3,411	2,388	1,528
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	985	1,433	1,497
Algeria.....	1,523	2,511	1,199
Others.....	5,915	6,985	3,368
Total.....	39,850	65,302	58,624

Mexico Expects Smaller 1962-63 Tobacco Crop

Mexico's 1962-63 tobacco crop is tentatively forecast at 71 million pounds, or about one-fourth below the 1961-62 harvest of 96.7, and 38 percent smaller than the 1960-61 record of 114.1 million. The decline is attributed to reduced plantings of both dark air-cured and light sun-cured types due to a large accumulation of stocks from prior crops. Planted acreage this season is estimated at 54,900 acres, compared with 99,000 last season and 115,600 during 1960-61.

Production of both flue-cured and burley continues to rise. The 1963 harvest of flue-cured is placed at 7.1 million pounds, compared with 5.3 million last year. The burley harvest, at 13.2 million pounds, is nearly double the 7.3 million pounds harvested in 1962. The expansion in burley is reportedly due to increased export sales to a number of European countries, particularly Italy. The Mexican Government's rescinding of the one percent ad valorem export tax on unmanufactured tobacco, recently, will stimulate export sales of burley.

Thai Cigarette Sales Continue to Rise

Sales of cigarettes in Thailand during 1962 totaled 10.4 billion pieces--up 6.7 percent from the 9.7 billion sold in 1961.

Combined sales of Samit and Gold City brands containing high percentages of U. S. leaf totaled 1,222 million pieces, compared with 940 million in 1961. Sales of Moon and Sheave of Rice were up 12.6 and 49.7 percent from the 1961 levels of 2,812 and 755 million pieces, respectively. However, sales of Kled Thong, the most popular brand, totaled only 4,587 million pieces, compared with 4,950 million for 1961. Also, sales of Boat and the three Royal Standard brands were down from the previous year. Sales of Krong Thip, a filter tip brand, totaled 43 million pieces and represented .4 percent of total cigarette sales.

Indonesia's Tobacco Exports Drop

Indonesia's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 9 months of 1962, at 19.3 million pounds, were only one-half the January-September 1961 level of 38.6 million pounds. The decline is attributed to the small 1962 harvest of dark air-cured types.

Exports of "Deli" leaf totaled 3.9 million pounds, compared with 8.0 during January-September 1961. Practically all of the "Deli" leaf is shipped to West Germany. Combined exports of Krosok and cut tobacco, at 13.0 million pounds, were only 60 percent of the 21.7 million pounds shipped during the first 9 months of 1961. Most of the Krosok is exported to West Germany and the cut tobacco is mainly shipped to Penang and Singapore.

U. S. Cigarette Exports Continue Rise

U. S. cigarette exports rose to 24,080 million pieces in 1962--8.4 percent above the level of 1961. The 1962 exports were the largest for any calendar year since 1948, and the value--\$106 million--set a record.

Principal markets for U. S. cigarettes last year included, in order of importance: Hong Kong, France, Gibraltar, the Netherlands Antilles, Belgium-Luxembourg, Uruguay, Spain, Kuwait, Singapore, Italy, Morocco, and Sweden. All of these markets, with the exception of France, Gibraltar, and Belgium-Luxembourg, purchased more U. S. cigarettes in 1962. Other important markets purchasing more U. S. cigarettes last year were the Netherlands, Peru, Denmark, and Australia.

CIGARETTES: U. S. exports, by country of destination, 1960-1962

Destination	1960	1961	1962	Percent change 1962 from 1961
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Percent
Hong Kong.....	1,577	1,651	1,686	/ 2.1
France.....	1,370	1,574	1,466	- 6.9
Gibraltar.....	1,975	1,392	1,153	- 17.2
Netherlands Antilles	986	786	1,153	/ 46.7
Belgium-Luxembourg...	933	1,127	1,120	- .6
Uruguay.....	346	1,034	1,117	/ 8.0
Spain.....	231	467	1,094	/ 134.3
Kuwait.....	820	848	1,085	/ 27.9
Singapore.....	874	993	1,038	/ 4.5
Italy.....	594	741	814	/ 9.9
Morocco.....	415	534	772	/ 44.6
Sweden.....	609	649	768	/ 18.3
Netherlands.....	599	611	613	/ .3
West Germany.....	542	627	563	- 10.2
Panama, Republic of..	385	678	547	- 19.3
Peru.....	372	412	519	/ 26.0
Denmark.....	469	425	481	/ 13.2
Australia.....	368	341	447	/ 31.1
Switzerland.....	455	592	416	- 29.7
Ecuador.....	446	414	357	- 13.8
Malaya, Federation of	379	361	319	- 11.6
Japan.....	509	406	311	- 23.4
Canada.....	299	281	207	- 26.3
Colombia.....	269	339	201	- 40.7
Venezuela.....	116	1	1/	--
Cuba.....	35	1/	--	--
Others.....	4,245	4,933	5,833	/ 18.2
Total.....	20,218	22,217	24,080	/ 8.4

1/ Less than 500,000 pieces.

Bureau of the Census.

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TOBACCO
FT 3-63
March 1963

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

DROP IN 1962

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 at 469.6 million pounds (export weight), were down 6.3 percent from the 501.0 million shipped abroad in 1961. Value in 1962, at \$373.7 million, dropped 4.4 percent.

Exports declined from those of 1961 mainly because the 1962 crop of flue-cured contained a larger-than-normal quantity of low-quality leaf, stocks of U. S. leaf in several important foreign markets were built up in 1961, and supplies available for export in competing areas continued to expand. Trade barriers of various kinds continued to hamper the efforts of U. S. tobacco exporters to market tobacco in foreign countries.

U. S. exports of flue-cured tobacco totaled about 377 million pounds (export weight) in 1962, a drop of 6.4 percent from the 403 million exported in 1961. (During the period July-December 1962, total exports of flue-cured were only 242.2 million pounds--down 16 percent from 289.1 million of July-December 1961).

The export value of flue-cured was \$304.6 million in 1962, compared with \$319.6 million in 1961. Average export valuation per pound in 1962 was 80.8 cents, compared with 79.4 cents in 1961.

Exports of flue-cured to the United Kingdom last year were the smallest since 1952--totaling only 90.0 million pounds in contrast with 146.5 million in 1961. Other countries which reduced their takings of flue-cured included Belgium-Luxembourg, Japan, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, Thailand, and Hong Kong. These losses more than offset gains to other areas.

Shipments to West Germany rose from 64.0 million pounds in 1961 to 65.8 million in 1962. Exports to Australia totaled 21.6 million pounds, against only 11.5 million in 1961; Ireland took 21.2 million, compared with 13.5

million for the previous year. Shipments to the Netherlands rose from 14.8 million in 1961 to 19.4 million last year. Other countries taking more flue-cured in 1962 than in 1961 included Italy, Egypt, Norway, Malaya, and Portugal. Exports to the six Common Market countries totaled 115 million pounds, compared with 101 million in 1961.

Burley exports totaled 39.8 million pounds (export weight) in 1962--up 8.9 percent from 1961--and were the largest since the 43 million pound total of 1947. The value of burley exports, at \$34.8 million, set a new record, with average valuation at 87.4 cents per pound, compared with 82.2 cents in 1961.

Major markets for burley in 1962 included West Germany, Sweden, Italy, Mexico, Egypt, and Portugal. Exports to all of these countries, except Italy and Portugal, were larger than in 1961. Sharp gains were recorded last year in shipments to Finland, Denmark, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Austria. The six Common Market countries purchased 17.2 million pounds of U. S. burley in 1962, compared with 16.3 million in 1961.

Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured exports in 1962 totaled 17.3 million pounds--down 30.9 percent from the 25.0 million of 1961. The total value of 1962 exports was \$9.2 million, compared with \$12.6 million in 1961. Average export valuation per pound in 1962 was 53.5 cents, compared with 50.3 cents in 1961.

The Netherlands, with purchases of 5.4 million pounds in 1962, remained as the largest market. But takings by that country were only about half those of 1961. Other leading outlets last year were Switzerland, France, Belgium-Luxembourg, Sweden, West Germany, and Denmark. Gains in shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, and Switzerland were more than offset by smaller ones to France, Sweden, and West Germany.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured and sun-cured tobacco were the same as in 1961--4.6 million pounds. The export valuation, at \$3.0 million, also remained unchanged, with average per pound in 1962 at 64.6 cents. Norway, as usual, was the leading market in 1962, taking 1.9 million pounds. This compared with 1.5 million in 1961. Other leading markets in 1962 were the United Kingdom, which purchased 787,000 pounds, West Germany, 502,000 pounds, and Sweden, 482,000 pounds. Other countries taking at least 100,000 pounds of Virginia fire-cured last year included Switzerland, the Netherlands, and New Guinea (Australian).

Maryland exports in 1962, at 10.9 million pounds were down 4.3 percent from 1961. Switzerland, which took 6.8 million, was the largest foreign market. Other important outlets for Maryland tobacco in 1962 included: Portugal 1.1 million pounds, the Netherlands 1.0 million, and Belgium-Luxembourg 1.0 million. The total export value of Maryland shipments in 1962 was \$8.6 million, with average valuation per pound at 78.9 cents, compared with 79.0 cents in 1961.

Green River exports in 1962 totaled 635,000 pounds, compared with 523,000 pounds in 1961. Major markets were Belgium-Luxembourg, with 267,000 pounds,

the United Kingdom 154,000 pounds, and the Congo (Leopoldville) 146,000 pounds. Average export valuation was 52.3 cents per pound in 1962; in 1961 it was 55.8 cents.

Exports of One Sucker in 1962 totaled 532,000 pounds, at \$278,000 valuation, compared with 800,000 pounds, at \$396,000 valuation in 1961. Average declared export value per pound in 1962 was 52.3 cents. Belgium-Luxembourg purchased 380,000 pounds of One Sucker in 1962--equal to 71 percent of the total. No other country purchased as much as 30,000 pounds last year.

Black Fat exports dropped from 4.3 million pounds in 1961 to 3.7 million in 1962. Nigeria, with 1.9 million pounds, and Ghana, with 823,000 pounds, were the largest purchasers of Black Fat last year. Price was an average of 88.8 cents per pound in 1962, compared with 86.4 cents in 1961.

Cigar wrapper exports were 4.8 million pounds in 1962--up about 10 percent from 1961. Export value in 1962, however, was \$7.6 million, compared with \$9.1 million in 1961. West Germany purchased 2.3 million pounds of wrapper in 1962--nearly half the total. Other leading markets were East Germany, 946,000 pounds; Canary Islands, 372,000 pounds; Canada, 296,000 pounds; and the United Kingdom, 158,000 pounds. The average export valuation per pound was \$1.60 in 1962, compared with \$2.11 in 1961.

Cigar binder exports dropped sharply from 3.0 million pounds in 1961 to 859,000 pounds in 1962. Major outlets for binder last year were West Germany, East Germany, and the Canary Islands. Average export valuation per pound was 75.3 cents in 1962, compared with 68.9 cents in 1961.

Exports of cigar filler totaled only 3,000 pounds in 1962, compared with 229,000 pounds in 1961.

Perique shipments in 1962 totaled 203,000 pounds, valued at \$227,000. This compared with 142,000 pounds, value \$136,000, in 1961. Major markets for perique in 1962 included the United Kingdom, Australia, and Norway.

Exports of stems, trimmings, and scrap totaled 9.3 million pounds in 1962, compared with 7.3 million in 1961. Major purchasers in both years included the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, and the Netherlands.

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1961			1962			Country of destination	1961			1962		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars		1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars			1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars		1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	
Total all types:							Total all types (cont'd.):						
North America:							Europe:						
Canada.....	750	2,424		1,239	1,711		Austria.....	326	262		6,566	4,151	
Mexico.....	5,272	4,687		5,943	5,228		Czechoslovakia.....	398	418		--	--	
Guatemala.....	419	361		498	454		Switzerland.....	14,227	11,072		13,011	10,380	
British Honduras.....	30	20		48	31		Finland.....	7,951	4,722		8,611	5,822	
El Salvador.....	311	270		348	305		Poland.....	320	284		--	--	
Honduras.....	50	48		48	47		Soviet Union.....	--	--		45	44	
Nicaragua.....	463	363		393	326		Azores.....	34	30		21	21	
Costa Rica.....	105	125		93	100		Spain.....	3,604	2,359		297	44	
Panama, Republic of.....	190	183		338	281		Portugal.....	6,525	3,616		7,564	4,511	
Canal Zone.....	--	--		57	54		Gibraltar.....	--	--		42	31	
Bermuda.....	--	--		13	8		Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	170	132		332	285	
Bahamas.....	201	70		161	66		Italy.....	11,653	8,455		18,158	12,834	
Jamaica.....	164	458		584	522		Greece.....	3	1		--	--	
Haiti.....	164	168		191	192		Asia:						
Dominican Republic.....	1	3		83	78		Syria.....	37	29		224	195	
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	73	35		77	45		Lebanon.....	180	144		26	20	
Barbados.....	48	40		73	72		Israel.....	280	222		500	378	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	629	649		678	747		Jordan.....	662	870		865	1,177	
Netherlands Antilles.....	89	57		31	12		Kuwait.....	--	--		1	--	
French West Indies.....	--	--		1	1		Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.:	--	--		13	4	
South America:							Aden.....	50	15		14	12	
Colombia.....	9	37		15	57		India.....	2,022	1,937		2,381	2,564	
Venezuela.....	525	683		586	760		Pakistan.....	1,873	1,817		2,053	1,928	
British Guiana.....	207	167		110	89		Ceylon.....	621	595		337	328	
Surinam.....	181	159		301	224		Burma.....	473	415		--	--	
French Guiana.....	10	5		--	--		Thailand.....	13,581	9,192		7,700	5,328	
Ecuador.....	200	128		--	--		Vietnam.....	3,945	2,429		3,667	2,222	
Chile.....	1,077	1,371		1,567	2,107		Laos.....	49	26		105	53	
Brazil.....	7	11		7	14		Cambodia.....	282	247		217	146	
Paraguay.....	6	1		4	1		Malaya, Federation of.....	4,237	3,492		4,538	3,773	
Uruguay.....	1,095	1,096		2,319	2,319		Singapore.....	1,591	1,330		1,844	1,435	
Argentina.....	61	47		138	142		Indonesia.....	3,004	2,130		2,663	2,067	
Europe:							Philippines.....	6,931	4,914		4	7	
Iceland.....	139	54		132	49		Portuguese Asia, n.e.c.:	77	50		--	--	
Sweden.....	18,898	15,430		15,004	13,041		Hong Kong.....	6,483	4,342		5,886	4,136	
Norway.....	7,294	4,993		8,431	6,137		Taiwan (Formosa).....	2,689	2,438		3,487	3,086	
Denmark.....	14,084	10,901		13,883	11,412		Japan.....	24,474	23,344		24,098	22,125	
United Kingdom.....	152,365	129,512		96,996	84,445		Nansei and Nanpo Islands.....	494	222		347	157	
Ireland.....	13,766	11,963		21,627	18,871		Oceania:						
Netherlands.....	30,030	15,956		28,088	16,171		Australia.....	11,787	9,920		22,031	19,340	
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	17,257	8,319		17,925	10,216		New Guinea.....	177	76		488	220	
France.....	7,218	4,461		4,540	3,391		New Zealand.....	6,044	5,027		4,691	4,173	
Germany, West.....	77,561	59,311		80,611	63,450		British Western Pacific Islands.....				--	--	
Germany, East.....	862	884		1,121	1,067								

Africa:									
Morocco.....	559	206	395	220	Flue-cured (continued):				
Algeria.....	381	256	85	76	South America:				
Tunisia.....	44	34	508	375	Venezuela.....	306	381	349	418
Libya.....	98	87	181	159	British Guiana.....	179	151	89	77
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	1,615	945	12,525	8,596	Surinam.....	160	132	135	117
Canary Islands.....	1,741	1,313	670	618	Chile.....	646	796	1,002	1,311
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.....	107	61	157	92	Paraguay.....	6	1	4	1
Cameroon.....	490	288	659	401	Uruguay.....	933	941	1,971	2,012
Western Africa, n.e.c.....	311	192	427	315	Argentina.....	37	15	20	20
Ghana.....	1,889	1,767	944	899	Europe:				
Nigeria.....	2,736	2,528	2,671	2,521	Sweden.....	10,809	9,724	7,402	7,166
British West Africa, n.e.c.....	11	10	61	46	Norway.....	4,502	3,118	5,589	4,204
Madeira Islands.....	--	--	7	9	Denmark.....	12,010	9,164	10,984	9,241
Angola.....	184	132	260	206	United Kingdom.....	146,470	127,155	90,040	82,047
Western Portuguese Africa.....	23	14	49	32	Ireland.....	13,455	11,765	21,197	18,703
Congo (Leopoldville)					Netherlands.....	14,833	7,729	19,448	11,119
Rwanda and Burundi.....	707	358	2,512	1,577	Belgium-Luxembourg.....	14,272	6,907	13,136	7,477
Mauritius.....	125	110	162	158	France.....	1,411	1,189	1,750	1,651
British East Africa.....	225	218	102	116	Germany, West.....	64,015	47,068	65,806	50,565
Mozambique.....	24	19	44	36	Austria.....	--	--	5,597	3,251
Malagasy Republic.....	8	14	--	--	Czechoslovakia.....	305	205	--	--
Republic of South Africa.....	293	293	30	31	Switzerland.....	3,710	2,541	2,768	2,079
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	29	24	--	--	Finland.....	6,794	3,847	6,638	4,353
					Poland.....	316	266	--	--
					Soviet Union.....	--	--	28	29
Total.....	500,959	390,896	469,574	373,724	Azores.....	9	10	8	10
					Spain.....	1,995	1,396	--	--
Flue-cured:					Portugal.....	2,387	1,265	4,139	2,367
North America:					Gibraltar.....	--	--	42	31
Canada.....	--	--	605	413	Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.....	170	132	332	285
Mexico.....	2,423	2,028	2,607	2,034	Italy.....	6,666	4,601	14,528	9,846
Guatemala.....	340	266	405	342	Asia:				
El Salvador.....	8	5	16	8	Syria.....	30	23	150	130
British Honduras.....	298	253	330	281	Lebanon.....	120	97	26	20
Honduras.....	36	33	39	37	Israel.....	263	203	496	376
Nicaragua.....	362	269	275	220	Jordan.....	580	849	784	1,156
Costa Rica.....	61	62	64	60	Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.....	--	--	13	4
Panama, Republic of.....	102	88	155	115	Aden.....	50	15	14	12
Canal Zone.....	--	--	22	21	India.....	2,000	1,912	2,377	2,554
Bermuda.....	--	--	11	6	Pakistan.....	1,873	1,817	2,053	1,928
Bahamas.....	1	1	--	--	Ceylon.....	621	595	337	328
Jamaica.....	428	371	556	492	Burma.....	468	413	--	--
Haiti.....	114	117	127	132	Thailand.....	13,196	8,942	7,247	4,979
Leeward and Windward Islands	3	3	9	15	Vietnam.....	3,945	2,429	3,427	2,115
Barbados.....	41	31	52	45	Laos.....	49	26	85	44
Trinidad and Tobago.....	314	258	369	348	Cambodia.....	282	247	117	94
Netherlands Antilles.....	49	41	--	--					

See footnotes at end of tables.

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1961		1962		1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Flue-cured (continued):								
Asia:								
Malaya, Federation of.....	4,218	3,478	4,538	3,773	13	17	18	24
Singapore.....	1,568	1,315	1,844	1,435	11	12	7	9
Indonesia.....	2,820	2,023	2,332	1,841	101	94	118	106
Philippines.....	4,426	3,131	--	--	54	63	29	40
Portuguese Asia.....	54	35	--	--	54	72	145	138
Hong Kong.....	5,813	3,895	5,093	3,522	--	--	31	30
Taiwan (Formosa).....	2,686	2,433	3,360	2,970	3	4	3	4
Japan.....	24,432	23,318	24,071	22,103	50	50	56	57
Mansei and Nanpo Islands.....	492	221	325	145	7	9	21	27
Oceania:					281	369	279	380
Australia.....	11,538	9,713	21,565	18,933	2	--	--	--
New Zealand.....	5,724	4,791	4,387	3,895				
British Western Pacific Islands.....	4	3	--	--				
Africa:								
Morocco.....	53	46	67	52	151	200	165	210
Algeria.....	249	140	22	14	18	23	23	34
Tunisia.....	44	34	209	157	430	572	557	776
Libya.....	98	87	181	159	146	145	288	281
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	1,312	800	10,216	6,586	15	8	98	101
Canary Islands.....	239	106	28	13				
Cameroun.....	140	91	274	167				
Western Africa, n.e.c.....	12	12	49	42				
Ghana.....	680	611	82	74				
Nigeria.....	664	540	763	644				
British West Africa.....	--	--	46	34				
Madeira Islands.....	--	--	5	7				
Angola.....	126	98	145	107				
Western Portuguese Africa.....	18	10	39	25				
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi.....	239	148	1,281	875				
Mauritius.....	125	110	162	158				
British East Africa.....	202	197	102	116				
Mozambique.....	15	13	25	21				
Malagasy Republic.....	8	14	--	--				
Republic of South Africa.....	291	290	30	31				
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	26	22	--	--				
Total.....	402,769	319,618	376,921	304,588				
Burley:								
North America:								
Canada.....	22	19	--	--				
Mexico.....	2,714	2,520	3,306	3,145				
Guatemala.....	59	81	61	85				
British Honduras.....	--	--	4	4				
Europe:								
Sweden.....					4,663	4,247	5,066	4,874
Norway.....					894	701	810	681
Denmark.....					1,222	1,222	1,628	1,574
United Kingdom.....					198	165	27	31
Ireland.....					1	1	1	1
Netherlands.....					1,660	1,210	1,641	1,391
Belgium-Luxembourg.....					437	279	1,028	747
France.....					473	406	387	340
Germany, West.....					9,040	7,419	10,663	8,765
Austria.....					81	65	1,006	832
Switzerland.....					815	729	453	421
Finland.....					1,058	847	1,820	1,397
Soviet Union.....					--	--	16	14
Azores.....					6	5	--	--
Portugal.....					2,956	1,782	2,027	1,459
Italy.....					4,725	3,682	3,528	2,938
Asia:								
Syria.....					7	6	74	65
Lebanon.....					60	47	--	--
Israel.....					10	7	--	--
Jordan.....					3	5	3	5
India.....					18	17	--	--
Burma.....					5	2	--	--
Thailand.....					384	248	430	334
Laos.....					--	--	20	9
Malaya, Federation of.....					19	14	--	--

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of tables.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1961 and 1962 1/

(Declared weight)

Country of destination	1961			1962			Country of destination			1961			1962		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value					Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars		1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars					1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars		1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	
Virginia fire- and sun-cured:															
North America:															
Bahamas.....	--	--		21	14		Europe:			--	--		1	1	
South America:							Spain.....			333	195		--	--	
Surinam.....	--	--		36	18		Portugal.....			1,015	512		1,102	557	
Europe:							Asia:								
Sweden.....	311	191		482	290		Israel.....			4	3		2	1	
Norway.....	1,476	903		1,866	1,161		Thailand.....			--	--		23	14	
Denmark.....	71	42		135	80		Vietnam.....			--	--		44	22	
United Kingdom.....	1,143	776		787	604		Japan.....			--	--		4	2	
Netherlands.....	305	140		224	117		Oceania:								
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	40	21		11	6		New Zealand.....			1	1		--	--	
Germany, West.....	513	325		502	361		Africa:			--	--				
Austria.....	124	89		--	--		Tunisia.....			--	--		299	218	
Czechoslovakia.....	56	80		--	--		U.A.R. (Egypt).....			11	6		--	--	
Switzerland.....	321	241		225	155		Mozambique.....			2	1		--	--	
Portugal.....	59	26		22	11		Total.....			11,417	9,023		10,929	8,627	
Italy.....	21	14		26	18										
Asia:															
India.....	2	1		--	--		Green River:								
Nansei and Nampo Islands.....	2	1		--	--		North America:			2	1		--	--	
Oceania:							Bahamas.....								
Australia.....	121	83		68	45		South America:								
New Guinea.....	--	--		175	79		Surinam.....			--	--		7	4	
New Zealand.....	75	50		47	32		Europe:								
Africa:							United Kingdom.....			342	208		154	107	
Canary Islands.....	--	--		13	6		Ireland.....			9	5		--	--	
Congo (Leopoldville),							Belgium-Luxembourg.....			11	5		267	122	
Rwanda and Burundi.....	--	--		8	6		Oceania:								
Total.....	4,640	2,983		4,648	3,003		Australia.....			8	4		31	16	
							New Guinea.....			35	18		19	10	
Maryland:							New Zealand.....			--	--		11	5	
North America:							Africa:								
Mexico.....	77	68		16	14		Congo (Leopoldville),								
South America:							Rwanda and Burundi.....			116	51		146	68	
Venezuela.....	30	39		23	29		Total.....			523	292		635	332	
Uruguay.....	10	8		--	--										
Europe:							One Sucker:								
Norway.....	68	47		6	5		North America:								
Denmark.....	9	5		13	7		Panama, Republic of.....			1	1		12	10	
Netherlands.....	1,167	806		1,023	644		Canal Zone.....			--	--		4	3	
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	588	284		1,045	590		Trinidad and Tobago.....			32	21		30	19	
France.....	219	202		300	279		South America:								
Germany, West.....	499	269		272	146		Surinam.....			--	--		12	5	
Austria.....	22	20		--	--		Europe:								
Switzerland.....	7,362	6,557		6,756	6,098		Denmark.....			--	--		18	7	

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1961 and 1962 1/

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States exports by country of destination, total and types, calendar years 1961 and 1962 1/

Perique (cont'd):

Europe:	9	9	12	12
Germany, West.....	--	--	2	2
Austria.....	4	4	1	1
Switzerland.....				
Asia:				
Japan.....	22	25	8	9
Oceania:				
Australia.....	20	18	42	39
Total.....	142	136	203	227
Stems, Trimmings, and Scrap:				
North America:				
Canada.....	14	3	250	61
Mexico.....	49	47	--	--
Panama, Republic of.....	2	1	--	--
Bahamas.....	1	2/	--	--
Jamaica.....	2	2/	--	--
South America:				
Uruguay.....	6	2	40	10
Europe:				
Iceland.....	--	--	51	5
Sweden.....	1,108	87	1,138	98
Norway.....	57	18	35	9
Denmark.....	325	62	584	130
United Kingdom.....	3,891	296	5,567	532
Ireland.....	--	--	200	15
Netherlands.....	529	169	225	32
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	264	25	130	21
France.....	--	--	36	2
Germany, West.....	103	29	108	20
Switzerland.....	251	15	421	89
Spain.....	108	16	297	44
Italy.....	--	--	29	5
Asia:				
Jordan.....	79	16	78	16
Hong Kong.....	21	1	21	1
Japan.....	20	1	--	--
Oceania:				
New Zealand.....	6	2/	--	--
Africa:				
Morocco.....	300	42	100	20
Canary Islands.....	153	18	24	3
Angola.....	7	1	--	--
Total.....	7,296	849	9,331	1,113

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500.

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Bureau of Census Records.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports by kind and export weight,
1961 and 1962

Kind of tobacco	1961		1962	
	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
Flue-cured.....	402,769	319,618	376,921	304,588
Burley.....	36,576	30,077	39,831	34,794
Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured.....	25,009	12,572	17,269	9,239
Virginia fire and sun-cured.....	4,640	2,983	4,648	3,003
Maryland.....	11,417	9,023	10,929	8,627
Green River.....	523	292	635	332
One Sucker.....	800	396	532	278
Black Fat, etc.....	4,297	3,711	3,656	3,246
Cigar leaf:				
Cigar wrapper.....	4,304	9,084	4,754	7,628
Cigar binder.....	2,957	2,037	859	7,647
Cigar filler.....	229	118	3	2
Perique.....	142	136	203	227
Stems, trimmings and scrap.....	7,296	849	9,334	1,113
Total.....	500,959	390,896	469,571	373,724

U. S. Exports of Tobacco Products--1962

U. S. exports of tobacco products in 1962 were valued at \$117.6 million--a record for any calendar year. This compares with \$108 million in 1961.

Cigarettes.--Exports of cigarettes in 1962 totaled 24.1 billion pieces--up 8.4 percent from 1961. The value of cigarette exports rose from \$97.2 million in 1961 to \$106.3 million in 1962--a new record. Major foreign markets for U. S. cigarettes last year included, in order of importance: Hong Kong, France, Gibraltar, Netherlands Antilles, Belgium-Luxembourg, Uruguay, Spain, Kuwait, Singapore, Argentina, and Morocco. All of these destinations except France, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Gibraltar took more U. S. cigarettes in 1962 than in 1961. Other important markets purchasing more cigarettes last year than in 1961 included Peru, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy and Australia. Exports of cigarettes to Panama, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Japan, Liberia, and Malaya were below those of 1961. The export valuation per 1,000 cigarettes in 1962 was \$4.41, compared with \$4.37 in 1961.

Cigars and Cheroots.--U. S. exports of cigars and cheroots in 1962 were 20.4 million pieces, valued at \$889,000, compared with 17.5 million pieces, valuation \$745,000, in 1961. Major foreign markets for U. S. cigars and cheroots last year were the Bahamas, Kuwait, Switzerland, France, Hong Kong, Egypt, Bermuda, the Republic of South Africa, and Australia.

Smoking Tobacco in Packages.--Exports of packaged smoking tobacco in 1962 totaled 881,000 pounds, compared with 778,000 pounds in 1961. The value of the 1962 exports of this product was \$1,291,000, compared with \$1,153,000 in 1961. The main foreign outlets for packaged smoking tobaccos in 1962 were Canada, Australia, Denmark, Iceland, West Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Smoking Tobacco in Bulk.--Exports of smoking tobacco in bulk totaled 8.6 million pounds, compared with 9.0 million in 1961. Increases to the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Finland, Haiti, and Australia were more than offset by smaller exports to Spain, Mexico, France, Hong Kong, and Panama. Spain took no smoking tobacco in bulk in 1962, compared with 1,228,000 pounds in 1961. Switzerland, with purchases of 1,694,000 pounds in 1962, was easily the biggest market for smoking tobacco in bulk. The 1962 export value of smoking tobacco in bulk was \$8.6 million compared with \$8.4 million in 1961.

Chewing and Snuff.--Exports of chewing tobacco and snuff in 1962 totaled 626,000 pounds--a little less than the 667,000 pounds shipped out in 1961. Australia, as usual, was the largest market for this product, taking 207,000 pounds.

Country of destination	Cigarettes		Cigars and cheroots		Smoking tobacco in packages		Smoking tobacco in bulk		Chewing tobacco and snuff	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada.....	280.9	206.9	882	730	215	236	16	--	5	6
Mexico.....	112.4	101.9	208	82	9	8	846	658	2/	2/
El Salvador.....	13.9	8.9	71	138	2/	1	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica.....	11.3	10.8	29	22	4	1	--	--	--	--
Panama, Republic of.....	678.1	547.0	725	568	4	4	713	555	77	117
Canal Zone.....	18.1	99.7	--	--	--	--	18	--	7	--
Bermuda.....	110.6	113.8	736	748	3	5	--	--	--	--
Bahamas.....	134.0	156.3	1,353	1,446	3	2	2/	--	10	11
Jamaica.....	42.1	39.6	52	51	1	2/	--	--	2	2
Haiti.....	12.9	12.8	5	4	2/	--	516	583	--	--
Dominican Republic.....	94.3	135.0	9	8	1	2/	552	1,023	--	--
Netherlands Antilles.....	785.7	1,153.1	117	115	6	5	43	79	19	20
Colombia.....	338.5	201.0	67	20	1	3	--	--	--	--
Surinam.....	72.7	29.0	--	88	2/	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador.....	414.4	356.8	356	--	2/	2	486	479	--	--
Peru.....	412.4	518.7	584	632	2	7	154	265	--	--
Bolivia.....	23.4	130.0	--	--	2/	--	494	618	--	--
Chile.....	330.6	11.5	22	43	4	1	50	--	2/	--
Paraguay.....	169.0	49.4	--	13	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Uruguay.....	1,033.7	1,117.3	1,267	639	11	4	86	82	--	--
Argentina.....	104.4	877.1	226	427	25	12	10	--	--	--
Iceland.....	199.8	259.8	631	756	46	55	--	--	--	--
Sweden.....	649.4	768.3	82	--	39	35	1	--	1	3
Norway.....	280.7	255.0	164	259	2	1	--	--	--	--
Denmark.....	425.2	481.0	77	92	82	94	8	2	8	--
United Kingdom.....	185.3	237.7	736	704	24	22	5	4	5	6
Ireland.....	43.6	23.9	--	50	1	1	--	--	--	--
Netherlands.....	610.5	612.6	86	105	13	21	86	15	1	144
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,126.8	1,120.0	265	477	34	28	20	195	1	1
France.....	1,574.1	1,466.4	692	927	29	31	234	88	--	--
Germany, West.....	626.9	562.9	11	52	25	39	10	3	--	--
Austria.....	97.2	114.1	6	--	14	13	--	110	--	--
Switzerland.....	592.0	416.3	718	966	23	37	1,385	1,694	--	1
Finland.....	85.1	110.4	--	--	8	12	100	882	--	--
Poland.....	91.3	77.4	--	--	1	6	--	--	--	--
Spain.....	467.1	1,093.6	50	25	--	--	1,228	--	--	--
Portugal.....	49.0	39.4	123	138	2	2	--	--	--	--
Gibraltar.....	1,391.7	1,153.2	202	290	2/	1	--	--	--	--
Italy.....	740.6	814.0	10	46	24	32	--	45	--	--
Yugoslavia.....	88.6	239.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS: United States exports by products and country of destination, calendar years 1961 and 1962 1/

Country of destination	Cigarettes		Cigars and cheroots		Smoking tobacco in packages		Smoking tobacco in bulk		Chewing tobacco and snuff	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Million pieces	Million pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Syria.....	77.3	119.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon.....	362.9	380.6	71	53	4	9	--	--	--	--
Israel.....	106.8	143.9	41	22	1	2	30	61	--	--
Kuwait.....	848.2	1,084.7	588	1,427	2	3	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia.....	86.8	57.5	600	267	2	1	--	--	8	3
Arabia Peninsula States.....	95.7	93.6	31	569	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aden.....	61.9	54.0	16	29	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahrain, State of.....	175.6	193.3	227	612	1	--	--	--	--	--
Afghanistan.....	65.8	30.8	16	102	2	--	--	--	--	--
Malaya, Federation of.....	360.8	319.0	--	13	2/	2	--	--	--	--
Singapore.....	992.7	1,038.4	10	63	8	10	--	2	24	34
Philippines.....	28.0	33.3	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong.....	1,651.4	1,685.5	979	934	22	23	377	33	--	--
Japan.....	406.2	310.8	391	143	26	16	--	--	--	--
Nansei and Nanpo Islands.....	25.0	44.4	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Australia.....	341.0	447.1	201	748	28	70	468	648	473	207
French Pacific Islands.....	22.4	30.2	--	209	2/	2/	--	--	15	54
Morocco.....	533.9	772.1	280	129	1	2	--	--	--	--
Algeria.....	34.9	42.3	--	--	3	--	--	--	2/	--
Libya.....	80.9	81.8	213	229	1	1	--	--	--	--
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	73.7	70.6	490	938	2	1	--	--	--	--
Canary Islands.....	128.2	245.2	--	--	1	5	20	6	--	--
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.....	82.4	27.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Africa, n.e.c.....	49.9	67.0	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
British West Africa, n.e.c.....	76.7	35.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Portuguese Africa.....	37.0	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia.....	310.6	268.5	413	589	3	2	1	--	--	--
Congo (Leopoldville), Rwanda and Burundi.....	47.7	102.4	286	606	1	2	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia.....	62.1	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Somaliland.....	8.7	21.0	--	--	1	2/	--	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic.....	5.4	10.2	42	50	--	2/	--	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa.....	55.4	54.9	463	783	2	1	--	--	--	--
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	8.0	5.3	79	130	2/	1	--	--	--	--
Other countries.....	395.0	428.0	1,482	1,078	14	9	1,001	501	11	17
Total.....	22,217.3	24,079.9	17,481	20,406	778	881	8,958	8,632	667	626
Declared value, 1,000 dollars	97,158	106,286	745	889	1,153	1,291	8,350	8,598	608	525

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500.

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.



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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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MAR 25 1963

TOBACCO
FT 4-63
March 1963

U. S. TOBACCO IMPORTS

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

DOWN A LITTLE

U. S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption ^{1/} (duty-paid) in 1962 totaled 164.3 million pounds--1 percent below the 1961 record of 166.4 million, but above those of any other year.

The value of duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 amounted to \$101.3 million, broken down as follows: cigarette leaf, \$77.4 million; cigar wrapper, \$2.4 million; cigar filler, \$10.3 million; scrap, \$11.2 million; and stems, \$12,089.

Cigarette leaf imports.--Duty-paid imports of cigarette leaf in 1962, at 127.7 million pounds were about 2 percent larger than the 125.7 million imported in 1961, and a new record. Turkey and Greece continued as the chief suppliers of cigarette leaf, furnishing a combined total of 115 million pounds. Other sources of cigarette leaf in 1962 included Yugoslavia, Lebanon, Italy, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Syria, and Cyprus. Most U. S. imports of cigarette leaf consist of oriental leaf for blending with domestic leaf. Imports of flue-cured and burley in 1962 totaled 214,000 pounds and 128,000 pounds, respectively. Canada and Rhodesia supplied most of the flue-cured, and Mexico most of the burley.

Average import prices for major suppliers of cigarette leaf in 1962 were as follows: Turkey, 55.2 cents per pound; Greece, 75.3 cents; and Yugoslavia, 59.0 cents.

Imports for consumption are a fairly reliable indicator of manufacturers' use of foreign-grown tobaccos. In recent years, the average percentage of imported leaf used in U. S. cigarettes has risen considerably, but still approximates the immediate pre-World War II percentage.

^{1/} Includes withdrawals from bond for consumption and releases from customs custody immediately upon arrival.

Cigar tobacco imports.--Total imports of cigar filler and scrap in 1962, at 35.6 million pounds, dropped 10 percent below those of 1961. Imports of wrapper totaled 542,000 pounds, compared with 638,000 in 1961.

Duty-paid imports of Cuban cigar tobaccos in 1962 totaled 12.9 million pounds, compared with 23.0 million in 1961. In early February 1962, the U.S. Government placed an embargo against imports from Cuba. Tobaccos of Cuban origin, however, already in the United States, continued to be withdrawn from bond by manufacturers, and these quantities were reflected in the 1962 statistics for imports for consumption.

Larger imports for consumption of cigar tobaccos from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil, in 1962, partially offset the drop in imports from Cuba. Imports of Colombian filler and scrap totaled 4.0 million pounds in 1962, compared with 1.5 million in 1961; the Dominican Republic total was 3.9 million in 1962, compared with 1.4 million in the previous year; and filler and scrap imports from Brazil rose from .4 million pounds in 1961 to 1.0 million in 1962. Imports from the Philippines, at 10.2 million pounds, were about 4 percent under those for 1961.

General Imports.--General imports of tobacco consist mainly of arrivals going into bonded storage warehouses, together with small quantities of direct entries made immediately upon arrival. These general imports are not to be confused with imports for consumption which are largely duty-paid withdrawals from bonded storage. (The attached table lists imports for consumption).

In 1962 general imports (arrivals) of unmanufactured tobacco into the United States totaled some 198 million pounds, compared with about 238 million in 1961. General imports of cigarette leaf were 156 million pounds in 1962, compared with 184 million in 1961. General imports of cigar tobaccos--including filler, scrap, and wrapper--totaled 41.6 million pounds in 1962, compared with nearly 54 million in 1961.

The drop in arrivals of cigarette leaf reflects a sharp cut in purchases of Greek tobacco, which was more than enough to offset larger arrivals of leaf from Turkey, Yugoslavia, Lebanon, and Italy. The drop in arrivals of cigar leaf from Cuba was caused by the embargo placed in effect in early February 1962.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. imports for consumption, by principal countries of origin during 1962, with comparisons

Commodity and country	Average		1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
	1950-54	1955-59			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarette leaf:					
Turkey.....	53,802	62,779	74,270	78,651	82,443
Greece.....	13,280	24,026	32,310	34,353	32,094
Syria.....	3,579	1,423	722	901	614
Italy.....	1,025	1,675	1,948	1,664	1,386
Cyprus.....	247	722	1,133	934	587
Yugoslavia.....	1,011	3,703	5,482	6,433	7,641
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	745	168	370	702	741
Lebanon.....	37	396	1,980	1,531	1,800
Other countries.....	2,709	976	503	511	393
Total.....	76,435	95,868	118,718	125,680	127,699
Cigar wrapper:					
Indonesia.....	664	137	4	3	3
Cuba.....	383	546	593	631	532
Other countries.....	13	10	--	4	7
Total.....	1,060	693	597	638	542
Cigar filler:					
Unstemmed:					
Cuba.....	4,231	3,726	4,014	4,748	3,017
Philippines.....	182	114	101	232	100
Colombia.....	--	--	74	279	821
Brazil.....	--	--	2	266	672
Dominican Republic.....	1	11	292	217	968
Other countries.....	16	33	246	422	638
Stemmed:					
Cuba.....	10,190	9,002	7,041	5,139	2,929
Philippines.....	572	193	512	--	92
Colombia.....	--	--	--	--	6
Brazil.....	1	--	--	1	68
Dominican Republic.....	2	--	--	--	--
Other countries.....	3	41	--	2	35
Total.....	15,198	13,120	12,282	11,306	9,346
Scrap:					
Cuba.....	7,557	12,574	13,795	12,468	6,444
Philippines.....	1,017	5,444	9,886	10,421	10,056
Canada.....	26	66	194	157	274
Colombia.....	--	--	238	1,213	3,160
Dominican Republic.....	--	24	316	1,197	2,962
Turkey.....	--	64	426	1,111	904
Peru.....	--	12	1,691	486	--
Indonesia.....	2	12	59	273	583
Netherlands.....	--	27	38	280	2
Other countries.....	12	83	276	804	1,868
Total.....	8,614	18,306	26,919	28,410	26,253
Stems:					
Cuba.....	132	825	15	34	133
United Kingdom.....	393	410	449	376	284
Ireland.....	--	67	25	--	--
Other countries.....	74	10	77	--	54
Total.....	599	1,312	566	410	471
GRAND TOTAL.....	101,906	129,299	159,082	166,444	164,311

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from records of the Bureau of the Census.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS



TOBACCO
FT 5-63
March 1963

TOBACCO HARVEST FORECAST IN FIRST HALF OF 1963

ALMOST EQUALS LAST SEASON'S

World tobacco harvest in the first half of calendar year 1963, mainly in the Southern Hemisphere, is forecast at 2.79 billion pounds--about the same as the 2.81 billion last season, but 15 percent above the 1955-59 average.

The slightly smaller harvest resulted largely from reduced harvested acreage in India caused by excessive rains, and from smaller plantings in Mexico. The decline in these two countries more than offset larger harvests in Brazil, Indonesia, Republic of South Africa, Australia, Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Taiwan, and the Philippines. In some countries tobacco is harvested in both six-month periods of the year, but all production is summarized in this report. 1/

Excessive rains reduced the flue-cured area harvested in India shortly after transplanting of the seedlings. Smaller contracted acreage of dark tobaccos for the second consecutive year due to large accumulated stocks from prior crops explains the small harvest in Mexico. Despite record plantings in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, lower yields in Southern Rhodesia caused by excessive rains reduced the flue-cured harvest. However, this was offset by a record tobacco crop in Nyasaland, and the total 1963 harvest of all kinds of tobacco for the Federation as a whole approximated the 270 million pound crop of last season.

Production by Continents and Areas

North America, including Caribbean area: Harvest in the first half of 1963 is forecast at 265 million pounds--down about 10 percent from the 1962 harvest of 295 million. Mexico accounted for most of the decline and offset small

1/ Included in this category are Colombia, Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Thailand.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the Statistical Report of World Agricultural Production and Trade, March 1963.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production for countries harvesting in first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons, farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average 1955-59	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	1963 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:									
Mexico.....	90	116	89	55	827	986	1,087	1,294	114,053
Costa Rica.....	3	3	4	4	686	735	845	782	2,289
El Salvador.....	3	2	2	3	656	954	1,026	1,063	1,905
Guatemala.....	6	8	6	5	544	587	695	671	3,210
Honduras.....	10	11	11	10	588	601	607	497	6,106
Nicaragua.....	3	10	10	10	691	596	626	661	2,252
Panama, Republic of.....	1	2	2	2	723	653	780	840	926
Cuba.....	148	--	--	--	748	--	--	--	110,361
Dominican Republic.....	53	47	55	62	810	1,204	1,100	1,043	43,021
Haiti.....	6	5	6	6	281	405	405	405	1,600
Jamaica.....	1	2	2	2	810	772	772	772	1,007
Puerto Rico.....	28	27	28	29	1,000	1,011	1,101	1,121	28,060
Total North America...	352 : 3/	364 : 3/	319 : 3/	281	--	--	--	--	274,955 : 3/
South America:									
Argentina.....	90	121	114	115	808	879	892	879	72,932
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	2,100
Brazil.....	444	453	493	499	689	745	608	631	306,009
Chile.....	8	10	8	7	1,838	1,994	2,084	2,060	14,113
Colombia.....	55	34	47	48	1,456	1,835	1,765	1,808	80,389
Paraguay.....	16	21	38	38	937	892	995	995	14,682
Peru.....	7	7	7	7	1,045	828	859	859	6,951
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	1	957	595	595	595	651
Venezuela.....	7	17	17	15	1,506	1,401	1,396	1,399	10,996
Total South America...	631	667	728	733	--	--	--	--	508,823
									574,132
									583,871

Africa:												
Angola.....	7	8	8	9	485	468	488	506	3,305	3,748	4,000	4,500
Congo (Leopoldville)....	{ 9	3	2	2	{ 719	474	782	774	{ 6,746	2,039	1,439	1,750
Rwanda-Burundi.....	5	5	5	5	451	560	600	615	4,688	2,800	3,000	3,200
Cameroun.....	10	10	10	10	451	450	450	450	4,688	4,500	4,500	4,500
Central African Rep., Gabon, & Congo (Brazzaville)	7	8	8	8	561	538	562	561	3,660	4,300	4,500	4,700
Kenya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	1,288	1,265	1,308	1,180	947	987	1,550	1,550
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1	1,288	1,265	1,308	1,180	947	1,228	1,095	838
Malagasy Republic.....	19	18	20	21	500	535	572	551	9,718	9,608	11,302	11,300
Mozambique.....	7	10	10	11	486	502	513	526	3,246	5,029	5,291	5,577
Nigeria.....	45	48	48	49	574	620	619	632	25,728	30,000	30,000	30,800
Rhodesia and Nyasaland..	343	332	358	412	564	793	754	657	193,406	263,424	270,325	270,750
Tanganyika.....	8	13	14	14	685	512	335	336	5,619	6,653	4,612	4,640
Uganda.....	11	9	8	10	510	508	527	528	5,701	4,460	4,033	5,300
Rep. of South Africa....	90	91	78	96	624	617	644	632	56,047	55,930	50,040	60,500
Total Africa.....	557	556	570	648	--	--	--	--	319,772	394,706	395,687	409,899
Asia:												
Burma.....	104	121	117	118	876	888	865	877	90,944	107,520	100,800	103,040
Ceylon.....	15	18	18	18	551	502	500	500	8,480	9,039	9,000	9,000
China (Taiwan).....	21	20	18	22	1,629	1,780	1,836	1,749	34,651	34,952	33,576	37,985
India.....	933	989	1,025	1,000	639	695	741	706	596,366	687,615	759,264	705,500
Indonesia.....	419	443	416	444	365	421	387	384	153,267	186,619	160,817	170,500
Pakistan.....	221	198	210	215	1,079	957	965	968	238,568	189,459	202,200	207,700
Philippines.....	185	225	248	256	514	587	619	617	95,277	132,254	153,594	158,048
Thailand.....	143	124	127	131	393	517	520	521	56,126	63,910	65,926	68,215
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia..	66	48	45	44	461	650	660	690	30,424	31,477	30,000	30,000
Total Asia.....	2,107	2,186	2,224	2,248	--	--	--	--	1,304,103	1,442,845	1,515,177	1,489,988
Oceania:												
Australia.....	12	27	27	29	785	1,067	911	1,086	9,651	29,212	24,531	31,600
New Zealand.....	3	4	5	5	1,438	1,633	1,985	1,842	4,718	6,777	9,327	9,350
Total Oceania.....	15	31	32	34	--	--	--	--	14,369	35,989	33,858	40,950
Total countries shown.....	3,662	3,804	3,873	3,944	--	--	--	--	2,422,022	2,773,187	2,810,487	2,789,246
1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.												

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available.

4/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

increases in El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Harvests in both Honduras and Guatemala are also down from last season.

South America: Harvest is forecast at 584 million pounds--up 2 percent from 1962 and 14.7 percent above the 1955-59 average of 509 million. The larger harvests in Brazil and Colombia more than offset small declines in Chile and Venezuela due to reduced plantings. Harvests in all other countries are expected to approximate those of last season.

Africa: Harvest is forecast at 410 million pounds--up 3.6 percent from the 1962 harvest of 396 million. The record crop in Nyasaland, along with larger harvests in the Republic of South Africa, Angola, Nigeria, Mozambique, Uganda, and the Congo (Leopoldville) accounted for the increase. The harvest in the Rhodesias is down about 10 million pounds from last season because of excessive rains which reduced yields of both flue-cured and burley, but a gain in Nyasaland offset this drop. Harvests in the Malagasy Republic, Tanganyika, and Kenya are expected to be about the same as last year.

Asia: Harvest during the first half of 1963 is placed at 1,490 million pounds, compared with 1,515 million in 1962. Larger harvests in Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Burma, Taiwan, and Thailand are not enough to offset the drop of 55 million in India.

Oceania: Harvest is now placed at 40.9 million pounds--21 percent above the 33.9 million in 1962 and nearly 3 times the 1955-59 average of 14.4 million.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated world production by kind in the first half of calendar year 1963 with comparisons--farm sales-weight 1/

Kinds	Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured.....	613,523	861,600	820,014	837,032
Burley.....	18,229	31,816	38,094	49,544
Other light air-cured.....	26,402	29,796	34,517	35,753
Oriental & semi-oriental...	15,587	16,114	16,604	18,255
Light sun-cured.....	146,682	181,172	191,785	164,794
Dark air-cured.....	818,157	849,809	862,797	871,775
Dark sun-cured.....	749,034	776,122	811,884	769,452
Fire-cured.....	34,408	26,758	34,792	42,641
Total.....	2,422,022	2,773,187	2,810,487	2,789,246

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

Production by Kinds

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco harvested during the first half of 1963 except light sun-cured and dark sun-cured.

Flue-cured: Harvest is placed at 837.0 million pounds--up 2 percent from 1962, and 36 percent above the 1955-59 average of 613.5 million. Larger harvests are expected in Brazil, Republic of South Africa, Taiwan, Australia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mexico, and Burma. Declines are forecast for India and Southern Rhodesia due to excessive rains. Smaller forecasts in Argentina, the Philippines, Honduras, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Costa Rica were caused by reduction in planted acreages.

The harvest in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland is officially placed at 225 million pounds, compared with the 1962 harvest of 234.4 million. Despite record plantings in Southern Rhodesia, excessive rains reduced both yields and quality. The 1963 crop reportedly contains a larger than normal proportion of light, thin-bodied leaf which definitely lacks aroma and flavor.

Burley: Production has steadily risen over the years. The forecast of almost 50 million pounds is nearly 3 times larger than the 1955-59 average of 18 million. Larger harvests are expected in practically all countries, except Venezuela, Honduras, and Guatemala. Both Mexico and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland have expanded their burley acreages significantly during the past few seasons--primarily for export.

The burley harvest in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, particularly Southern Rhodesia, was reduced by excessive rains. The harvest is currently forecast at 7.5 million pounds, or 33 percent above the 5.7 million of last season. A record harvest of 13.2 million pounds is forecast for Mexico, compared with 7.3 million last season.

Other Light Air-Cured (including Maryland): Harvest is forecast at 35.8 million pounds, or slightly above the 1962 harvest of 34.5 million. Slightly larger harvests are expected in all countries, except Mauritius and the Malagasy Republic.

Oriental (Turkish) and Semi-Oriental: Harvest of oriental-type leaf in the first half of 1963 is forecast at 18.3 million pounds, or 10 percent above the 1962 harvest of 16.6 million. All countries expect larger crops this season.

Light Sun-Cured: Harvest is forecast at 164.8 million pounds--down 14 percent from the 191.8 million in 1962, but still 12 percent greater than the 1955-59 average of 146.7 million. The drop of almost 27 million pounds in Mexico because of a 58 percent reduction in contract acreage accounted for most of the decline. Harvests in Paraguay, India, and Pakistan are expected to approximate those of last season.

Dark Air-Cured: Production is estimated at 871.8 million pounds, or slightly above the 1962 harvest of 862.8 million. Larger harvests in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Argentina, Brazil (cigar leaf), Colombia, Nigeria, the

Republic of South Africa, Pakistan and the Philippines more than offset smaller crops in Mexico, Indonesia, and a drop in production of "Copan" in both Guatemala and Honduras. The drop of 27 percent from the 1963 harvest of 24.2 million pounds in Mexico was caused by a 32 percent reduction in planted acreage.

Dark Sun-Cured: Harvest is forecast at 769.5 million pounds--down 5 percent from the 811.9 million in 1962, but 20.5 million above the 1955-59 average of 749.0 million. Smaller harvests in India, and Chile more than offset increases in Thailand, Pakistan, Burma, and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland. The harvest in India is placed at 471.0 million pounds--down about 7 percent from the 508.7 million total of last season.

Fire-Cured: Harvest is forecast at 42.6 million pounds--up almost 23 percent from last season. Larger crops, particularly in Nyasaland and Indonesia, accounted for most of the increase. The harvest in Nyasaland, at 30.0 million pounds, is the largest since the 30.7 million of 1958. Argentina, Tanganyika, Uganda, and the Congo (Leopoldville) all expect slight increases over last year, while Pakistan, Ceylon and Mozambique expect this season's harvests to approximate those of 1962.

FLUE-CURED: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Central America:								
Mexico.....	4	2	4	4	3,630	3,869	5,291	7,055
Costa Rica.....	3/	3/	1	1	213	356	658	450
El Salvador.....	2	1	1	1	1,238	1,358	1,536	1,750
Guatemala.....	1	1	1	1	694	936	1,047	748
Honduras.....	1	1	2	1	475	1,200	1,800	1,000
Nicaragua.....	1	1	1	1	969	960	1,200	1,500
Panama, Republic of.....	4/	3/	1	1	4/	300	750	900
Caribbean:								
Cuba.....	2	--	--	--	1,425	--	--	--
Jamaica.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	50	50	50	50
South America:								
Argentina.....	22	34	34	25	21,641	29,542	24,978	19,842
Brazil.....	73	107	120	118	77,272	128,929	93,303	107,693
Chile.....	1	1	1	1	746	1,032	1,184	1,336
Colombia.....	--	3/	3/	1	--	183	276	551
Venezuela.....	5	12	12	10	7,869	15,876	14,765	13,050
Africa:								
Kenya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	301	346	400	400
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1	654	873	730	595
Malagasy Republic.....	--	3/	1	1	--	276	463	600
Mozambique.....	5	6	6	6	2,962	3,086	3,320	3,600
Nigeria.....	1	2	2	2	375	950	1,000	1,050
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	206	227	230	240	161,903	236,779	234,354	225,000
Tanganyika.....	5	8	8	8	3,773	3,635	2,489	2,500
Uganda.....	3	3	4	5	1,665	1,685	2,258	2,500
Republic of South Africa...	39	38	37	47	25,255	24,500	24,840	30,300
Asia:								
Burma.....	5	10	6	7	3,085	3,240	2,160	2,520
Ceylon.....	6	7	7	7	3,380	3,800	3,800	3,800
China (Taiwan).....	21	20	18	22	34,651	34,952	33,576	37,985
India.....	194	221	239	227	127,696	154,560	163,520	147,500
Indonesia.....	98	130	99	130	31,627	61,729	46,297	60,000
Pakistan.....	14	16	20	22	13,100	15,000	21,000	23,000
Philippines.....	90	112	117	115	52,232	62,412	63,228	60,913
Thailand.....	50	43	41	42	18,435	23,417	23,171	23,244
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia....	3	9	11	14	1,920	6,000	8,000	10,000
Oceania:								
Australia.....	12	27	27	29	9,651	29,212	24,531	31,600
New Zealand.....	3	4	5	5	4,636	6,557	9,039	9,000
Total countries shown.....	868	5/ 1,049	5/ 1,063	5/ 1,101	613,523	5/ 861,600	5/ 820,014	5/ 837,032

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT AIR-CURED BURLEY: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Central America:								
Mexico.....	1	5	7	10	1,392	6,076	7,275	13,228
Costa Rica.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	14	27	124	280
El Salvador.....	3/	3/	3/	1	404	213	507	750
Guatemala.....	1	1	1	1	589	865	1,109	1,010
Honduras.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	51	20	94	50
Panama, Republic of.....	4/	3/	3/	3/	4/	100	150	250
Nicaragua.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	158	240	350	525
Caribbean:								
Cuba.....	1	--	--	--	1,430	--	--	--
South America:								
Argentina.....	1	1	1	1	1,375	1,058	1,653	1,760
Brazil.....	5	3	4	4	3,561	2,773	3,847	7,494
Chile.....	3/	1	1	1	650	1,235	2,176	2,121
Colombia.....	--	4/	4/	4/	--	4/	275	662
Venezuela.....	2	4	4	3	2,510	7,523	7,670	6,500
Africa:								
Congo (Leopoldville).....	1	3/	3/	3/	750	275	300	350
Malagasy Republic.....	--	1	1	1	--	265	265	300
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	7	10	12	19	2,830	4,577	5,656	7,500
Republic of South Africa...	4/	4	3	3	327	2,600	1,641	1,700
Asia:								
India.....	4	4	4	4	2,106	2,000	2,000	2,000
Thailand.....	--	3/	1	1	--	249	714	714
Oceania:								
New Zealand.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	82	220	288	350
Total countries shown.....	23 :5/	36 :5/	41 :5/	51 :	18,229 :5/	31,816 :5/	38,094 :5/	49,544

See footnotes at end of tables.

OTHER LIGHT AIR-CURED (INCLUDING MARYLAND): Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
South America:								
Argentina:								
Maryland.....	3/	1	2	2	189	441	992	1,060
Africa:								
Angola.....	1	2	2	2	677	798	1,000	1,300
Central African Rep., Gabon, & Congo (Brazzaville).....								
Maryland.....	2	3	3	3	1,984	2,300	2,500	2,700
Mauritius.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	307	355	365	243
Malagasy Republic:								
Maryland.....	14	12	13	13	8,350	7,002	8,325	8,000
Nigeria.....	5	17	17	18	3,325	11,500	11,500	11,750
Republic of South Africa...	9	7	9	11	6,070	4,400	6,635	7,500
Asia:								
Pakistan.....	5	3	4	4	5,500	3,000	3,200	3,200
Total countries shown.....	36	45	50	53	26,402	29,796	34,517	35,753

See footnotes at end of tables.

ORIENTAL AND SEMI-ORIENTAL: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
South America:								
Argentina.....	2	1	2	2	770	882	1,213	1,300
Chile.....	--	3/	--	--	--	2	--	--
Africa:								
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	1	4	2	4	659	1,179	711	1,750
Tanganyika.....	--	1	1	2	--	31	36	40
Republic of South Africa...	2	2	2	2	850	900	990	1,000
Asia:								
Pakistan.....	15	16	17	18	13,308	13,000	13,500	14,000
Thailand.....	--	3/	3/	3/	--	120	154	165
Total countries shown.....	20	24	24	28	15,587	16,114	16,604	18,255

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Mexico.....	44	62	47	20	39,812	66,568	59,901	33,069
Costa Rica.....	3	3	3	3	2,003	1,906	2,406	2,247
South America:								
Paraguay.....	11	15	26	26	11,151	13,739	27,478	27,478
Asia:								
India.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	78,916	82,500	85,000	85,000
Pakistan.....	16	18	19	19	14,800	16,459	17,000	17,000
Total countries shown.....	74	98	95	68	146,682	181,172	191,785	164,794

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Central America:								
Mexico.....	40	46	31	21	29,443	37,540	24,249	17,636
El Salvador.....	1	1	1	1	263	375	400	350
Guatemala:								
Copan.....	4	6	4	3	1,927	2,600	1,763	1,590
Honduras:								
Copan.....	10	10	9	9	5,580	5,307	4,580	3,000
Cigar wrapper.....	--	4/	3/	3/	--	64	25	225
Cigar filler.....	--	4/	3/	1	--		75	525
Nicaragua:								
Chilcagre.....	2	8	9	9	1,025	4,350	4,500	4,500
Shade grown.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	100	150	170	200
Panama, Republic of.....	1	1	1	1	926	825	573	500
Caribbean:								
Dominican Republic:								
Criollo and Olor.....	53	47	55	62	43,021	56,313	60,000	65,000
Haiti.....	6	5	6	6	1,600	2,200	2,500	2,500
Jamaica:								
Cigar.....	1	1	1	1	857	1,050	1,050	1,050
Native cow-tongue.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	100	100	100	100
Puerto Rico.....	28	27	28	29	28,060	27,100	30,400	32,500
South America:								
Argentina:								
Native.....	56	72	65	76	42,756	67,615	66,447	70,910
Cigar, Bahia & Havana.....	7	9	9	8	4,106	6,393	4,872	5,200
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	3	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil:								
Bahia and other cigar.....	90	112	129	136	64,173	70,547	51,808	57,320
Twist.....	191	178	180	180	117,534	110,230	99,207	99,207
Other 6/.....	85	53	59	61	43,469	25,221	51,577	42,946
Colombia:								
Native Garcia and Cubita..	50	30	43	43	70,724	51,222	69,432	72,090
Other.....	6	3	4	4	9,665	10,251	13,228	13,448
Paraguay:								
Fuerte.....	5	6	12	12	3,531	5,000	10,000	10,000
Peru.....	7	7	7	7	6,951	5,408	5,952	5,952
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	1	651	441	441	441
Venezuela.....	1	1	1	1	617	1,025	940	950
Africa:								
Angola.....	6	7	7	7	2,628	2,950	3,000	3,200
Congo (Leopoldville):								
Cigar wrapper incl. filler.	3/	--	--	--	352	--	--	--
Other.....	8	1	1	1	5,644	441	500	750
Rwanda and Burundi.....	4/	5	5	5	4/	2,800	3,000	3,200
Cameroun.....	10	10	10	10	4,688	4,500	4,500	4,500
Central African Rep. Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville):								
Corse.....	4	5	5	5	1,676	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kenya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	646	641	1,150	1,150
Malagasy Republic:								
Corse.....	5	5	5	6	1,368	2,065	2,249	2,400
Nigeria:								
Tabacum.....	39	29	29	29	22,028	17,550	17,500	18,000
Tanganyika:								
Coil.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	461	700	700	700
Uganda.....	2	1	1	1	853	847	800	800
Republic of South Africa...	40	39	27	34	23,545	23,530	15,934	20,000
Asia:								
Ceylon.....	7	9	9	9	3,460	3,700	3,700	3,700
Indonesia:								
Sumatra cigar and Deli....	16	16	14	14	8,301	9,700	8,188	8,000
Other.....	305	298	303	300	113,339	114,639	105,821	100,000
Pakistan:								
Cigar.....	3	5	5	5	3,740	5,000	5,000	5,000
Other.....	71	71	72	73	74,700	70,000	70,000	71,000
Philippines.....	95	113	131	141	43,045	69,842	90,366	97,135
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia....	63	40	34	30	28,504	25,477	22,000	20,000
Total countries shown.....	1,322	1,281	1,316	1,345	818,157	849,809	862,797	871,775

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Caribbean:								
Cuba 7/.....	144	--	--	--	107,506	--	--	--
South America:								
Chile:								
Paraguayan.....	6	7	6	5	10,420	15,075	12,727	9,949
Havana.....	1	1	1	1	2,297	2,114	1,334	1,171
Africa:								
Mozambique.....	2	2	2	2	284	1,213	1,220	1,220
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	10	19	14	22	3,229	5,261	4,332	6,500
Asia:								
Burma 8/.....	98	111	111	111	87,859	104,280	98,640	100,520
India.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	387,648	448,555	508,744	471,000
Pakistan.....	95	68	70	71	112,100	65,000	70,000	72,000
Thailand.....	93	80	84	88	37,691	40,124	41,887	44,092
Total countries shown.....	449 :5/	413 :5/	383 :5/	384 :	749,034 :5/	776,122 :5/	811,884 :5/	769,452

See footnotes at end of tables.

FIRE-CURED: Estimated acreage and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961 2/	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
South America:								
Argentina:								
Kentucky.....	2	3	2	2	2,095	772	1,257	1,340
Africa:								
Congo(Leopoldville).....	--	1	1	1	--	1,323	639	650
Mozambique.....	4/	2	2	2	4/	730	751	751
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	119	72	100	127	24,785	15,628	25,272	30,000
Tanganyika.....	3	4	4	4	1,385	2,287	1,387	1,400
Uganda.....	6	5	2	4	3,183	1,928	975	2,000
Asia:								
Indonesia.....	--	4/	4/	4/	--	551	511	2,500
Ceylon.....	2	2	2	2	1,640	1,539	1,500	1,500
Pakistan.....	1	2	3	3	1,320	2,000	2,500	2,500
Total countries shown.....	133	91	116	145	34,408	26,758	34,792	42,641

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 500 acres.

4/ Not available.

5/ Includes estimates for countries for which data are not available.

6/ May include some light air-cured.

7/ Includes shade grown wrapper which is fire-cured.

8/ Some of the Burmese tobacco might be classed as dark air-cured.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information.

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TOBACCO
FT 6-63
April 1963

RECENT TOBACCO DEVELOPMENTS

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CURRENT RECORDS

El Salvador's Cigarette Output Continues Upward

Cigarette output in El Salvador during 1961 totaled 944 million pieces, compared with 865 million in 1960 and the 1955-59 annual average of 815 million.

Leaf usings in cigarettes during 1961 amounted to 2.1 million pounds, compared with 1.9 million in 1960 and 1.7 million in 1959. Imports of leaf tobacco from the United States for blending purposes continue. During 1962 the manufacture of a popular U. S. brand of cigarettes was started, one reportedly made entirely of U. S. tobaccos. This cigarette retails for the equivalent of 40 U. S. cents per package of 20 as compared with the imported price of 66 cents.

Ontario Flue-Cured Prices Stengthen

Weekly average auction prices for Ontario, Canada, flue-cured tobacco have strengthened following the 40 percent cut from the basic marketable acreage for the 1963 season. Purchases by regular buyers have finally exceeded 10 million pounds a week, with accompanying rising prices. Correspondingly,

the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board's purchases of "no-sale" tobacco have declined and amounted to only 591,000 pounds for the week ending March 15, compared with about 2 million per week prior to March 1. Also, the Board's purchases represented only 5.4 percent of total sales for the week ending March 15, but for the season as a whole they still represent about 17.8 percent of total offerings since the levy plan went into effect on December 17.

Sales to regular buyers through March 15 totaled 98.2 million pounds, at an average price of 51.0 Canadian cents per pound. The Board's purchases of "no-sale" tobacco under the levy plan now amount to 19.6 million pounds at an average price of 53.3 cents. During recent weeks, the average price paid by the Board has dropped 4.9 cents from the average of 54.4 cents for the week ending February 8.

The Board's purchases of "no-sale" tobacco are being processed and packed at plants operated by the Hodge Tobacco Company, Canadian Leaf, Consolidated Leaf, Dibrell Brothers, and the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Co-Operative. After processing and packing are completed, the "no-sale" tobacco is being stored at the former R.C.A.F. hangars in Aylmer. Reports indicate that the Board is attempting to interest buyers in Western European countries and Japan in its stocks of tobacco.

ONTARIO FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: Canada, auction sales to regular buyers, and purchases of "no-sale" tobacco by the Board, quantity and price per pound, since the week ending February 1, 1963

Week ending	:Regular buyers' purchases:		Board's purchases	
	: Quantity	: Price per	: Quantity	: Price per
	: : pounds	: : pound : Canadian : cents	: : pounds	: : pound : Canadian : cents
February 8.....	: 8,939	: 52.4	: 1,858	: 54.4
February 15.....	: 8,927	: 52.0	: 2,040	: 53.9
February 22.....	: 8,701	: 51.1	: 1,884	: 53.3
March 1.....	: 9,229	: 51.9	: 1,533	: 51.5
March 8.....	: 10,431	: 54.4	: 831	: 50.8
March 15.....	: 10,391	: 53.2	: 591	: 49.5

Jordan's 1961 Tobacco Imports Down

Jordan's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961, at 812,000 pounds, were one-third smaller than the 1960 level of 1,269,000 pounds. Smaller takings from the United States accounted for the decline.

Imports of U. S. leaf during 1961 totaled 659,000 pounds, compared with 1,184,000 in 1960 and 936,000 in 1959. Prior to 1960, the United States supplied practically all of Jordan's import requirements; but since that time takings from Iran and certain countries in Africa have increased significantly.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Jordan, imports by country
of origin, 1959 to 1961

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	936	1,184	659
Iran.....	--	76	81
Lebanon.....	--	8	3
Turkey.....	6	1	1
Others.....	1	--	68
Total.....	943	1,269	812

CIGARETTES: United Kingdom's exports by country of destination,
1960 to 1962

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Commonwealth:			
Singapore.....	3,757	3,570	2,760
Aden.....	2,149	2,677	2,750
Persian Gulf States.....	1,575	1,971	2,235
Hong Kong.....	1,539	1,761	1,781
Malaya, Federation of...	3,657	2,572	1,447
West Indies.....	715	771	881
Gibraltar.....	494	585	559
Cyprus.....	1,140	492	312
Others.....	2,908	2,797	2,300
Sub-total.....	17,934	17,196	15,025
Non-Commonwealth:			
Sudan.....	1,282	1,621	1,899
Germany, West.....	1,722	1,871	1,583
France.....	1,536	1,725	1,572
Arabian States.....	955	940	614
Togo Republic.....	51	219	514
Belgium.....	426	495	436
Libya.....	463	465	434
Netherlands.....	320	339	400
Others.....	3,103	3,572	2,864
Sub-total.....	9,858	11,247	10,316
Total.....	27,792	28,443	25,341

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

U. K. Cigarette Exports Down 11 Percent

Cigarette exports from the United Kingdom during 1962 totaled 25.3 million pounds--down 11 percent from the 1961 level of 28.4 million and the smallest volume shipped abroad since World War II.

Exports to Commonwealth countries last year totaled 15 million pounds, compared with 17.2 million in 1961. Smaller shipments to Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Cyprus, Malta, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Nigeria accounted for most of the decline. Smaller exports to these destinations are attributable to rising domestic production in those areas. However, such countries or markets as Aden, Gibraltar, Gambia, West Indies, British Honduras and the Persian Gulf States--which still rely heavily upon imports--are stepping-up their takings from the United Kingdom.

Shipments to non-Commonwealth countries last year, at 10.3 million pounds, turned downward after showing a steady rise for a number of years. Smaller exports to West Germany, France, Belgium, Libya, Japan, Portuguese India, Spanish West Africa, and the Arabian States were more than enough to offset larger shipments to Sudan, Togo Republic, the Netherlands, Italy, French Somaliland, Iraq and Argentina. Combined shipments to 6 present members of the Common Market totaled 4.2 million pounds, compared with 4.6 million in 1961.

U. K. Cigarette and Cigar Imports Up

The United Kingdom's imports of cigarettes during 1962 were at a record high, and cigars were the largest since 1947:

Cigarette imports, at 924,000 pounds, were 10 percent greater than the 839,000 pounds imported during 1961. Larger takings from the United States, France and Canada accounted for most of the increase. Imports from the United States rose to 584,000 pounds from 416,000 pounds in 1961. Imports from France totaled 110,000 pounds, compared with 84,000 for the previous year.

Imports of cigars totaled 417,000 pounds, compared with 403,000 pounds in 1961. Stepped-up takings from the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Canary Islands, and the United States more than offset smaller imports from Jamaica, Burma, and Cuba.

Liberia's Cigarette and Cigar Imports Set New Records

Liberia's imports of cigarettes set a new record in 1961. Imports totaled 290 million pieces, compared with 97 million in 1960 and the 1955-59 average of 89 million. Practically all the imports come from the United States, except for minor quantities from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France. Imports from these latter countries are also increasing.

Imports of cigars and cheroots were also at a record during 1961. Total imports amounted to 1.5 million pieces, compared with .7 million in 1960 and the 1955-59 average of .6 million. Imports from the United States rose from .6 million pieces in 1960 to 1.1 million in 1961. Other suppliers include the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

Rhodesian Fire-cured Exports Up Slightly

Exports of fire-cured tobacco from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland last year totaled 18.9 million pounds--up slightly from the 17.9 million for 1961 but a little under the 19.1 million for 1960.

Shipments to the United Kingdom, the principal export market last year totaled 5.1 million pounds, compared with 4.6 million in 1961. Exports to the Canary Islands, at 3.1 million pounds, were almost double the 1.6 million shipped during the previous year. Shipments to Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and to the Portuguese overseas provinces (Angola and Mozambique) were also up from the previous year. Countries reducing their takings of Rhodesian fire-cured tobaccos last year included the Netherlands, Liberia, Congo (Leopoldville), and Cameroun. Exports to the Netherlands dropped to 1.3 million pounds, from 2.5 million in 1961.

TOBACCO, FIRE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, exports
by country of destination, 1960 to 1962

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Commonwealth:			
United Kingdom.....	6,254	4,623	5,133
Sierra Leone.....	1,960	1,363	1,573
Gambia.....	174	240	157
Australia.....	274	400	56
Others.....	480	401	578
Sub-total.....	9,142	7,027	7,497
Non-Commonwealth:			
Canary Islands.....	2,135	1,611	3,067
Netherlands.....	2,056	2,491	1,253
Portuguese overseas provinces.....	1,195	1,356	1,410
Liberia.....	808	1,168	1,086
Congo (Leopoldville).....	371	1,055	743
Tunisia.....	317	168	722
French Africa 1/.....	1,135	876	633
Belgium.....	400	431	564
Sweden.....	384	242	496
Others.....	1,174	1,511	1,435
Sub-total.....	9,975	10,909	11,409
Total.....	19,117	17,936	18,906

1/ Former French possessions in Africa.

Source: Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Rhodesian Flue-cured Exports Set New High

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were a record 190.4 million pounds in 1962--up 4.2 percent from the previous high of 182.6 million in 1961. Stepped-up takings by non-Commonwealth countries, particularly Italy, the Soviet Union, Austria, and other countries in Continental Western Europe, except Norway, accounted for most of the increase.

TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, exports
by country of destination, 1960 to 1962

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Commonwealth:			
United Kingdom.....	90,820	95,249	80,766
Malaya 1/.....	4,179	5,218	6,505
Hong Kong.....	2,079	5,312	6,408
Australia.....	11,857	8,354	4,129
West Indies.....	714	1,096	1,266
New Zealand.....	939	1,039	1,062
Others.....	3,148	3,364	1,633
Sub-total.....	113,736	119,632	101,769
Non-Commonwealth:			
Germany, West.....	18,812	23,724	25,553
Netherlands.....	11,996	11,929	12,250
Italy.....	--	--	10,499
Belgium.....	7,436	6,367	8,296
Japan.....	1,078	6,362	6,524
South Africa, Republic of...	4,284	3,960	3,199
Denmark.....	1,952	2,514	3,018
Soviet Union.....	--	--	2,945
Austria.....	31	--	2,607
French Africa 2/.....	152	316	1,583
France.....	88	118	1,447
Switzerland.....	693	1,136	1,444
Finland.....	212	521	1,253
Norway.....	1,303	1,421	1,077
Sweden.....	10	1,027	1,076
Congo (Leopoldville).....	449	980	908
Portuguese overseas provinces.....	286	556	851
Portugal.....	321	299	598
Egypt.....	538	--	570
Others.....	1,452	1,775	2,926
Sub-total.....	51,093	63,005	88,624
Total.....	164,829	182,637	190,393

1/ Includes both the Federation of Malaya, and Singapore.

2/ Former French possessions in Africa.

Source: Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Exports to non-Commonwealth countries last year totaled 88.6 million pounds, compared with 63.0 million in 1961, and 51.1 million in 1960. Shipments to Western Continental European countries rose to 69.1 million, from 49.0 million in 1961. Exports to all these countries last year, except Norway, were up substantially with Italy, Austria, West Germany, Belgium, France and Finland accounting for most of the increase. Shipments to Japan, the Soviet Union, the Congo (Leopoldville), the Portuguese overseas provinces (mainly Angola and Mozambique), Egypt, Cambodia, Tunisia, and Cameroun were also up from 1961, while exports to the Republic of South Africa and Algeria were down from the previous year.

Flue-cured shipments to Commonwealth countries last year, at 101.8 million pounds, were down about 15 percent from 119.6 million pounds in 1961. Smaller exports to the United Kingdom and Australia more than offset larger shipments to Malaya, Hong Kong, and West Indies. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the principal export market, totaled 80.8 million pounds--down 15.2 percent from the 95.2 million in 1961. Exports to Australia dropped to 4.1 million pounds, from 8.4 million for the previous year. However, combined shipments to Malaya, Hong Kong, and the West Indies were about 22 percent greater than those for 1961.

Exports of all kinds of tobacco during 1962 totaled 216.6 million pounds, compared with 210.0 million in 1961. Flue-cured exports represented almost 88 percent of total Rhodesias-Nyasaland shipments last year. Fire-cured exports rose from 17.9 million pounds in 1961 to 18.9 million in 1962. Exports of all other kinds--burley, Sun/air-cured, Turkish, and so forth--amounted to 7.3 million pounds, compared with 9.4 million for the previous year.

U. K. Tobacco Imports Smallest Since 1952

The United Kingdom's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 280.4 million pounds, were the smallest since 1952. Declines were recorded for all major suppliers, except Canada, and the Republic of South Africa. Also, the reduction in imports during 1962 was much greater than the slight decline in consumption. Reportedly, manufacturers in the United Kingdom claimed that the 1962 crops in both the United States and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were short of the grades necessary to fulfill their requirements.

Imports from Commonwealth countries totaled 168.2 million pounds--down 7.3 percent from the 181.5 million in 1961. Reduced takings primarily from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland and India, more than offset larger imports from Canada, Tanganyika, and Cyprus. Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland totaled 91.9 million pounds, compared with 102.0 million for the previous year but represented almost one-third of total imports in contrast to only 29.5 percent in 1961. Takings from India, at 39.9 million pounds, were 3.7 million pounds below the 1961 level of 43.6 million, while imports from Canada were 2 percent greater than the 34.8 million imported during 1961.

Imports from non-Commonwealth countries were 51.8 million pounds under the 1961 level of 163.9 million. Takings from the United States dropped from 157.2 million in 1961 to 105.8 million in 1962 and represented only 37.7 percent of total imports, compared with 45.5 percent in 1961 and 48.9 percent in 1960. Also, imports from Turkey, Syria, Italy, and Cuba were down from the previous year, while takings from the Republic of South Africa and Greece were up.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United Kingdom, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960		1961		1962	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
	: 1,000	: of total	: 1,000	: of total	: 1,000	: of total
	: pounds	: Percent	: pounds	: Percent	: pounds	: Percent
Commonwealth:						
Rhodesias-Nyasaland...	105,463	28.9	102,028	29.5	91,892	32.8
India.....	42,747	11.8	43,583	12.6	39,933	14.2
Canada.....	30,174	8.3	34,799	10.1	35,505	12.7
Tanganyika.....	511	.1	268	.1	367	.1
North Borneo.....	333	.1	382	.1	205	.1
Other.....	360	.1	433	.1	320	.1
Sub-total.....	179,588	49.3	181,493	52.5	168,222	60.0
Non-Commonwealth:						
United States.....	178,454	48.9	157,207	45.5	105,810	37.7
South Africa, Rep. of.	2,396	.7	3,371	1.0	4,012	1.4
Netherlands 1/.....	1,524	.4	1,047	.3	1,229	.4
Greece.....	84	(2/)	418	.1	510	.2
Syria.....	215	.1	382	.1	205	.1
Italy.....	1,028	.3	647	.2	155	.1
Turkey.....	398	.1	317	.1	51	(2/)
Cuba.....	30	(2/)	222	.1	--	--
Others.....	890	.2	295	.1	156	.1
Sub-total.....	185,019	50.7	163,906	47.5	112,128	40.0
Total.....	364,607	100.0	345,399	100.0	280,350	100.0

1/ Re-exports. 2/ Less than five-tenths of one percent.

Source: Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Imports of flue-cured totaled 263.9 million pounds, compared with 329.5 million in 1961 and 343.5 million in 1960. Takings of U. S. flue-cured, at 103.5 million pounds, were only two-thirds of the 1961 level of 155.4 million. Imports of Rhodesian flue-cured were down only 10.3 million pounds from the 94.9 million imported during 1961. Imports of flue-cured from Canada, India, and Italy were also down from 1961, while takings from the Republic of South Africa were up .5 million pounds from the 1961 level of 3.3 million.

Imports of all other kinds of leaf tobacco totaled 16.4 million pounds--up slightly from the 15.9 million in 1961. Larger takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Canada, and the United States more than offset smaller imports from India, Jamaica, North Borneo, Syria, and Turkey.

Re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 totaled 3.4 million pounds, compared with 2.8 million in 1961. Cyprus and the Netherlands were the principal destinations during 1962. Flue-cured represented about 75 percent of the total re-exports during 1962, compared with almost 87 percent in 1961.

Factory Use of Tobacco in South Africa Drops

Usings of leaf tobacco by manufacturers in the Republic of South Africa show a downward trend. Total use during 1961 was 48.8 million pounds, compared with 50.5 million in 1960, and 53.5 million in 1957.

Leaf used in the production of cigarettes represented about one-half of total usage during 1961. Since 1957, there has been a significant change in the percentage composition of the different kinds of leaf tobacco used in the production of cigarettes. Total use of flue-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos have both declined on an absolute basis and also as a percentage of the total. However, the use of both burley and other light air-cured tobacco have increased. The use of Turkish leaf in cigarettes still amounts to slightly less than 1 million pounds annually.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: Leaf usings, by kinds, in the production of cigarettes, 1958-61

Kind of leaf	:	1958	:	1959	:	1960	:	1961
	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000	:	1,000
	:	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>	:	<u>pounds</u>
	:		:		:		:	
Flue-cured.....	:	19,678	:	18,517	:	18,313	:	17,950
Burley.....	:	708	:	1,119	:	1,334	:	1,495
Other light air-cured....	:	2,532	:	2,713	:	3,103	:	3,159
Turkish.....	:	912	:	805	:	948	:	921
Dark air-cured.....	:	878	:	744	:	687	:	520
Total.....	:	24,708	:	23,898	:	24,385	:	24,045

Source: Report of the Tobacco Industry Control Board, April 30, 1962.

The demand for both the English-type and the American-type cigarette continues to grow in the Republic of South Africa. These two types of cigarettes have captured a significant portion of the market from the domestic blended type. During 1961, the English-type represented about 62 percent of the total output, the American-type 30 percent, and the domestic blended type 8 percent.

The output of filter tipped cigarettes during 1961 continued to rise. Production amounted to 8.6 billion pieces and represented 85.3 percent of total cigarette output, compared with 82.5 percent in 1960.

Cigarette Output in Trinidad and Tobago Up

Cigarette output in Trinidad and Tobago during the first half of 1962 totaled 986,500 pounds--up 4 percent from the 948,600 pounds produced during the comparable period of 1961. If the percentage gain continued during the last half of 1962, output for full calendar year 1962 approached 1.93 million pounds, compared with 1.86 million for 1961.

New Tobacco Factory in the Seychelles

A representative of the British-American Tobacco Company has reportedly completed investigations on whether to build a tobacco factory on the Seychelles Islands, which are located in the West Indian Ocean. The outcome of this investigation will be reported at a later date.





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Greek Tobacco Exports Smallest Since 1952

Greek exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 were the smallest since 1952, because of the below normal crops of 1960 and 1961. Shipments totaled 102.3 million pounds, compared with 145.3 million in 1961 and the 1955-59 annual average of 124.1 million. However, the average export price per pound rose to the equivalent of 68.1 U. S. cents, compared with 57.2 cents in 1961 and 54.9 cents in 1960. For the month of December 1962 alone, when 24.5 million pounds were exported, the average export price was equivalent to 82.7 U. S. cents per pound.

Shipments to the United States last year, at 10.1 million pounds, were less than one-third the 1961 high of 35.2 million pounds. Shipments to West Germany, the other major export outlet, amounted to 26.1 million pounds and were also down more than one-fourth from the 1961 level of 36.6 million pounds. The average export price of Greek tobaccos shipped to the United States rose from the equivalent of 71.7 U. S. cents per pound in 1961 to 94.6 cents in 1962, and for West Germany from 54.1 to 72.4 cents per pound.

Consignments to the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries dropped from 31.8 million pounds in 1961 to 19.1 million in 1962. Shipments to the Soviet



Union totaled 9.7 million pounds (51.8 U. S. cents), compared with 14.1 million (48.9 cents) in 1961. Exports to Hungary, at 2.0 million pounds, were only one-third the 1961 level of 6.1 million. Prices paid by Hungary advanced from 24.9 cents per pound in 1961 to 63.5 cents in 1962. Shipments to Czechoslovakia and East Germany were also down from 1961. Average prices paid by Czechoslovakia and East Germany last year were equivalent to 99.7 and 89.7 U. S. cents per pound, respectively. Shipments to Poland rose from 2.1 million pounds in 1961 to 3.5 million in 1962. There was a decline in the average export price per pound from 65.1 cents in 1961 to 54.9 cents in 1962.

Exports to the six Common Market countries totaled 50.7 million pounds, or slightly under the 51.5 million shipped in 1961. Smaller shipments to West Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg were enough to offset larger exports to the Netherlands, France, and Italy. The shipment of 11.5 million pounds, at an average price of 65.6 U. S. cents per pound to Italy last year, was a record. Average prices paid by the Netherlands, France, and Belgium for Greek tobaccos last year were 59.3, 58.1 and 54.1 cents per pound, respectively.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Greece, exports by country of destination, 1960-62

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Germany, West.....	36,901	36,629	26,095
Italy.....	6,087	126	11,474
United States.....	28,292	35,210	10,058
U.S.S.R.....	16,850	14,094	9,660
France.....	8,721	8,843	9,170
Yugoslavia.....	--	--	4,830
Poland.....	4,599	2,090	3,450
Switzerland.....	2,983	4,451	4,157
Czechoslovakia.....	5,417	5,939	3,053
Austria.....	4,903	3,503	2,537
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,970	4,544	2,073
Hungary.....	2,496	6,071	2,022
Egypt.....	1,612	1,521	1,936
Netherlands.....	1,285	1,389	1,918
Japan.....	--	3,404	1,768
Finland.....	3,111	3,629	1,687
Sweden.....	2,304	2,729	1,550
Portugal.....	1,543	2,187	927
Germany, East.....	64	3,607	893
Others.....	4,321	5,337	3,044
Total.....	134,459	145,303	102,302

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Shipments to other western European countries last year, particularly Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Switzerland, and Spain were also down from 1961. Exports to Japan, at 1.8 million pounds, were slightly over one-

half the 3.4 million pounds shipped in the previous year. However, shipments to Egypt rose from 1.5 million pounds (57.7 cents) in 1961 to 1.9 million (61.5 cents) in 1962. Also, the shipment of 4.8 million pounds, at an average price of 26.4 U. S. cents per pound, to Yugoslavia last year was the largest since the 1953 level of 5.0 million.

India's Tobacco Exports Set New Record

India's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 totaled 142.9 million pounds--a new record. Exports last year were 36.6 million pounds larger than the 106.3 million in 1961 and probably represented the largest absolute gain for any exporting country during 1962.

Larger shipments of flue-cured, particularly to the Soviet "bloc" countries and Yugoslavia, accounted for most of the increase. Exports of "Natu Desi" and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos were also greater than in the preceding year, while exports of all other kinds of unmanufactured tobacco were down from 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: India, exports by country of destination, 1962 compared with 1961

Country of destination	1961		1962	
	Flue-cured	All kinds 1/	Flue-cured	All kinds 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom.....	44,397	55,600	39,998	42,146
USSR.....	7,220	11,222	34,747	40,115
Poland.....	--	--	11,671	12,513
Yugoslavia.....	--	--	8,362	9,638
Germany, East.....	--	--	7,684	7,684
Aden.....	50	8,000	53	6,834
Netherlands.....	1,965	4,143	2,970	3,775
Belgium.....	3,154	5,117	2,613	3,518
Hungary.....	370	584	1,206	2,785
France.....	3,116	3,513	2,583	2,629
Malaya 2/.....	2,771	3,201	2,043	2,127
French West Africa 3/..	755	3,916	1,710	1,710
Hong Kong.....	786	851	1,654	1,694
Austria.....	--	709	1,022	1,022
Japan.....	923	1,039	23	1,010
Algeria.....	1,082	1,268	463	463
Ghana.....	1,130	1,130	250	316
Morocco.....	240	903	265	265
Czechoslovakia.....	--	52	200	200
Others.....	2,394	5,094	1,767	2,458
Total.....	70,353	106,342	121,284	142,902

1/ Including flue-cured. 2/ Includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

3/ Includes former French possessions.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco last year totaled 121.3 million pounds, valued at the equivalent of 30.6 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 1961 shipments of 70.4 million, valued at 32.0 cents per pound. Shipments to the United Kingdom, the principal export market, dropped from 44.4 million pounds in 1961 to 40.0 million in 1962. However, the average export price per pound rose from 40.9 cents in 1961 to 55.5 cents in 1962. Exports to the USSR totaled 34.7 million pounds (20.5 cents per pound), Poland 11.7 million (9.8 cents), East Germany 7.7 million (32.7 cents), Hungary 1.2 million (0.9 cents), and Czechoslovakia .2 million (55.3 cents). Exports to Yugoslavia totaled 8.4 million pounds, valued at 11.1 U. S. cents per pound. Shipments of flue-cured to all these countries, exclusive of the United Kingdom, last year amounted to 63.9 million pounds and represented almost 53 percent of the total.

The larger shipments of flue-cured tobacco to Yugoslavia and the Soviet "bloc" countries last year more than offset reduced exports to Belgium, France, Malaya, Japan, Algeria and Ghana. However, flue-cured shipments to the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Austria, and Morocco were up slightly from 1961.

Exports of all kinds of unmanufactured tobacco last year to Soviet "bloc" countries rose to 63.3 million pounds from 11.9 million in 1961. Total shipments to the USSR amounted to 40.1 million pounds, compared with 11.2 million for the previous year. Shipments to Hungary rose to 2.8 million pounds from .6 million in 1961. Total shipments to Poland amounted to 12.5 million pounds and to East Germany 7.7 million. Exports to Yugoslavia totaled 9.6 million pounds.

Costa Rica's 1961 Tobacco Imports Down

Costa Rica's imports of unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes declined for the second consecutive year through 1961.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 131,000 pounds, compared with 158,000 pounds in 1960 and 190,000 pounds in 1959. Reduced takings from the United States accounted for the decline.

Imports of U. S. leaf dropped from 175,000 pounds in 1959 to 140,000 pounds in 1960 and further declined to 117,000 pounds in 1961. However, the United States is still the principal supplier accounting for almost 90 percent of Costa Rica's total imports of leaf tobacco. The remaining 10 percent come principally from Turkey.

Costa Rica's imports of cigarettes during 1961 totaled only 36,000 pounds, compared with 49,000 pounds in 1960 and 85,000 pounds in 1959. The United States is the principal supplier, accounting for about 90 percent of total imports during the 1959-61 period.

Turkey's Tobacco Exports at New High

Turkey's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 set a new record. Exports last year totaled 199.9 million pounds, compared with 194.9 million in 1961, and the previous 1957 high of 195 million.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Turkey, exports by country of destination,
1960-62

Country of destination	1960	1961 ^{1/}	1962 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	73,823	105,061	101,839
Italy.....	6,913	5,243	23,824
Germany, West.....	9,913	11,279	20,408
Czechoslovakia.....	6,616	8,675	9,107
Hungary.....	1,646	5,269	5,670
Yugoslavia.....	--	--	6,109
Belgium.....	3,250	3,867	4,745
Poland.....	3,238	2,520	4,199
France.....	5,097	12,300	4,141
Switzerland.....	2,112	6,113	3,858
Austria.....	1,675	12,789	2,475
Germany, East.....	4,168	7,696	2,342
USSR.....	2,668	2,405	2,133
Finland.....	1,919	1,863	1,899
Japan.....	88	2,767	1,726
Netherlands.....	609	922	976
Norway.....	632	597	804
Egypt.....	845	2,372	779
Sweden.....	268	190	597
Others.....	2,488	3,011	2,295
Total.....	127,968	194,939	199,926

^{1/} Preliminary; subject to revision.

Shipments to the United States, the principal export market, last year totaled 101.8 million pounds--down 3.1 percent from the 1961 record of 105.1 million. Exports to Japan, Egypt, Austria, Israel, France, Switzerland, and East Germany were also down from 1961. Smaller shipments to the above countries were more than offset by increased exports to Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Belgium.

Exports to the six members of the Common Market rose from 33.6 million pounds in 1961 to 54.1 million in 1962. Shipments to Italy totaled 23.8 million pounds, compared with 5.2 million for the previous year. Exports to West Germany rose to 20.4 million pounds from 11.3 million in 1961. Shipments to Belgium, at 4.7 million pounds, were also up 22.7 percent from the 3.9 million pounds in 1961.

Shipments to the Netherlands, at 976,000 pounds were slightly larger than those for the preceding year. However, exports to France dropped from 12.3 million pounds in 1961 to 4.1 million last year.

Shipments to the Soviet Union and bloc countries of Eastern Europe last year, at 24.7 million pounds, were 6 percent under the 1961 level of 26.6 million pounds. Smaller exports to East Germany and the Soviet Union accounted for the decline, and were enough to offset increased shipments to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria.

Shipments to Austria dropped to 2.5 million pounds from 12.8 million in 1961. Exports to Switzerland totaled 3.9 million, compared with 6.1 million for the previous year. Exports to Japan, at 1.7 million pounds, were 37.7 percent below the 1961 level of 2.8 million. Shipments to Egypt dropped from 2.4 million pounds in 1961 to .8 million last year. However, exports to Yugoslavia amounted to 6.1 million pounds and were the largest since 1958.

New Tobacco Factories Operative in Portugal

The two modern tobacco factories in Portugal, which A Tabaqueira and Companhia Portuguesa de Tabacos were obligated to build under State-awarded contracts of January 1, 1958, are now both completed and operative. The Companhia Portuguesa de Tabacos' new factory, located in a suburb of Lisbon, has just started production. It can produce 10 million pieces a day. A Tabaqueira's new factory is located in Albarraque, also a suburb of Lisbon. This new factory started production last May and has an hourly production capacity of 3 million cigarettes.

With the completion of these new factories, equipped with the latest machinery, the demand for U. S. leaf tobacco is expected to rise along with the greater output of cigarettes.

Cigarette output during the first 9 months of 1962, at 9.4 million pounds, was up 2.8 percent from the 9.2 million pounds produced during the comparable period in 1961. If the percentage gain continued during the last quarter of 1962, output for full calendar year 1962 will have approximated 12.8 million pounds, compared with 12.5 million in 1961.

Japan's Tobacco Trade Larger in 1962

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by the Japan Monopoly Corporation in 1962 totaled 39.3 million pounds--56 percent above 1961, and a record. Imports from all major suppliers were larger last year than in 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Japan, imports by country of origin, 1959-62

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	12,129	12,692	19,398	25,562
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	--	380	3,166	7,981
Greece.....	--	535	1,323	2,079
Turkey.....	406	688	670	1,726
India.....	--	646	465	1,534
Others.....	3	56	155	369
Total.....	12,538	14,997	25,177	39,251

1/ Preliminary.

Japan Monopoly Corporation.

The United States, as usual, was the principal source of supply in 1962, furnishing 25.6 million pounds, or 65 percent of the total. This compares with 19.4 million pounds, representing 77 percent of total Japanese tobacco imports in 1961. Average import value for U. S. leaf tobacco in 1962 was 96.1 cents per pound.

Takings of leaf tobacco from the Rhodesian Federation--all flue-cured--totalled 8.0 million pounds in 1962--more than double the 1961 imports of 3.2 million. In 1962, Rhodesia's share of Japan's imports was 20 percent, compared with 13 percent in 1961, and only 3 percent in 1960. Average value per pound for imports from Rhodesia was 67 cents.

Japan stepped up its imports of oriental tobaccos from Greece and Turkey last year. Imports from these two countries totalled 3.8 million pounds, compared with 2.0 million in 1961. Average prices paid for Greek and Turkish leaf last year were 84 cents and 70 cents, respectively.

Exports of leaf tobacco by the Japan Monopoly Corporation totalled 16.8 million pounds in 1962, compared with 13.5 million in 1961. Last year's exports were the largest since World War II. Burley accounted for 48 percent of the total, flue-cured, 28 percent, and native light air-cured, 24 percent.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Japan, exports by country of destination, 1959-62

Country of destination	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962 1/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>
Germany, West.....	: 6,145	: 6,698	: 9,065	: 7,738
Ryukyu Islands.....	: 1,025	: 818	: 994	: 3,754
Soviet Union.....	: --	: --	: --	: 1,764
Egypt.....	: 1,932	: 1,147	: 170	: 1,380
Norway.....	: 1,004	: 373	: 488	: 560
Tunisia.....	: 269	: 432	: 700	: 470
Hong Kong.....	: 332	: 156	: 452	: 437
Belgium.....	: 481	: 736	: 472	: 352
Netherlands.....	: 454	: 593	: 1,096	: 280
Others.....	: 803	: 1,243	: 66	: 104
Total.....	: 12,445	: 12,196	: 13,503	: 16,839

1/ Preliminary.

Shipments to West Germany totalled 7.7 million pounds in 1962, compared with 9.1 million in 1961. West Germany is the largest foreign market for Japanese burley, and in 1962 took 81 percent of the total burley exports of 8.0 million pounds. Other leading markets for Japanese burley in 1962 were Tunisia, Hong Kong and Norway, which took 441,000 pounds, 437,000 pounds, and 291,000 pounds, respectively. Average burley export prices in 1962 to major destinations were in terms of U. S. cents per pound: West Germany, 41.4 cents; Tunisia, 28.5 cents; Hong Kong, 24.8 cents; and Norway, 32.3 cents.

Japanese exports of flue-cured in 1962 were 4.7 million pounds. Most of the exports went to the Ryukyu Islands and the Soviet Union. The Ryukyus purchased 2.6 million pounds at an average price of 32.1 cents per pound, and the Soviet Union took 1.8 million pounds at 48.4 cents.

Colombia's Tobacco Exports Up in 1962

Colombia's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 totaled 22.3 million pounds, exceeding all previous calendar years.

The United States continued as the principal export outlet taking 6.8 million pounds--up 29 percent from the 5.3 million in 1961. Shipments to West Germany, the other principal export market, rose to 6.2 million pounds from 4.7 million for the previous year.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Colombia, exports by country of destination, 1960-62

Country of destination	1960	1961 ^{1/}	1962 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States ^{2/}	1,505	5,268	6,805
Germany, West.....	6,802	4,703	6,182
France.....	1,584	1,866	2,951
Germany, East.....	--	268	1,317
Spain.....	137	318	1,117
Netherlands.....	1,072	631	730
Morocco.....	439	2,329	678
Algeria.....	1,021	811	615
United Kingdom.....	185	1,757	594
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	183	289	518
Tunisia.....	165	123	298
Canary Islands.....	--	111	224
Uruguay.....	83	169	143
Malagasy, Republic of.....	11	134	119
Others.....	605	386	42
Total.....	13,792	19,163	22,333
^{1/} Preliminary; subject to revision. ^{2/} Includes shipments to Puerto Rico.			

Other countries stepping up their takings of Colombian tobaccos include France, East Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Tunisia, and the Canary Islands. The United Kingdom, Algeria, Uruguay and the Republic of Malagasy reduced their takings of Colombian tobaccos last year.

Average export prices per pound, for leaf exports to major destinations in 1962, in terms of U. S. equivalents were: the United States 25.5 cents; West Germany 26.0 cents; France 26.7 cents; East Germany 27.7 cents; Spain 22.8 cents; the Netherlands 27.1 cents; Morocco 21.3 cents; and Algeria 18.3 cents.

The average export price of all leaf tobacco shipped abroad was equivalent to 25.5 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 21.1 cents in 1961.

Yugoslav Tobacco Exports Down; Imports up Sharply

Yugoslavia's trade in unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 changed dramatically from the normal pattern of the past. Imports last year totaled about 20 million pounds in contrast with less than 900,000 pounds annually during the last decade. The larger imports of low-grade tobaccos for the domestic market permitted Yugoslavia to maintain exports at a fairly reasonable level despite the two short crops damaged by blue mold.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 reportedly totaled about 28.5 million pounds, compared with 35.1 million in 1961 and 40.7 million for 1960. Exports of tobacco are an important source of foreign exchange earnings and shipments during 1962 were fairly well maintained.

Shipments to the United States during the first half of 1962, at 9.4 million pounds, were almost double the 5.1 million pounds for full calendar year 1961. Exports to Egypt, Italy, and Austria approximated those of 1961 while shipments to France, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary were down from 1961.

The principal suppliers of Yugoslavia's imports of unmanufactured tobacco last year were India, Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria. India's exports to Yugoslavia in 1962 totaled 9.6 million pounds, Turkey's 6.1 million, and Greece's 4.8 million.

Brazil's Tobacco Exports Drop

Brazil's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 92.1 million pounds, were 14.4 percent below the near-record 1961 level of 107.5 million pounds. Smaller shipments to practically all markets, except West Germany, USSR, and the United States, accounted for the decline.

Exports to West Germany last year surpassed those to Spain, usually the principal export market. Shipments to West Germany rose to 21.9 million pounds from 16.6 million in 1961, while those to Spain dropped from 25.5 million in 1961 to 21.0 million last year. Shipments to the United States, at 3.0 million pounds, were more than 3 times larger than the 1961 level of .9 million pounds. Exports to the USSR last year amounted to 4.8 million pounds, but this volume did not offset reduced shipments to East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Other countries which reduced their takings of Brazilian leaf tobacco significantly from the previous year included the Netherlands, France, Denmark, Uruguay, Switzerland, Algeria, Tunisia, and Sweden.

Average export prices per pound of leaf tobacco, for leaf exports to major destinations in 1962, in terms of U. S. equivalents were: West Germany 22.8 cents; Spain 29.0 cents; the Netherlands 25.1 cents; France 25.1 cents; Denmark 32.5 cents; the USSR 22.2 cents; the United States 37.2 cents; Switzerland 26.2 cents; and Algeria 11.8 cents. The average export price per pound of all leaf tobacco shipped abroad last year was equivalent to 26.1 U.S. cents, compared with 24.6 cents in 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Brazil, exports by country of destination,
1960-62

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Germany, West.....	6,155	16,640	21,865
Spain.....	19,506	25,479	20,999
Netherlands.....	13,123	17,343	15,445
France.....	1,251	10,358	5,492
Denmark.....	5,028	6,114	4,879
USSR.....	--	--	4,835
Uruguay.....	4,618	5,560	3,172
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,571	3,390	3,038
Switzerland.....	3,038	6,202	3,023
United States.....	316	933	2,956
Morocco.....	570	2,740	2,392
Algeria.....	2,629	4,306	1,856
Tunisia.....	609	866	626
Malagasy, Republic of.....	123	269	362
Czechoslovakia.....	1,431	567	220
Germany, East.....	6,512	4,717	121
Sweden.....	1,170	585	4
Others.....	1,055	1,451	770
Total.....	69,705	107,520	92,055

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Austria Took More U. S. Leaf in 1962

Austria's imports of U. S. leaf tobacco in 1962 totaled 6.5 million pounds--nearly 3 times the 2.5 million imported in 1961. The increase apparently occurred as the result of the low stock level at the end of 1961. The U. S. share in the Austrian market was 28 percent in 1962, compared with 11 percent in 1961.

Other major sources of imports in 1962 included, in order of importance, Greece, Poland, Turkey, Bulgaria, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, India, the Republic of South Africa, and the Philippines.

A shift occurred in the import pattern last year. Purchases from Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey were down, respectively, 40, 50 and 60 percent below 1961. On the other hand, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, the Republic of South Africa and the Philippines which shipped no tobacco to Austria in 1961, each enjoyed a sizable market in that country in 1962.

Average prices paid to major suppliers in 1962, in terms of U. S. cents per pound, were as follows: United States, 68.0 cents; Greece, 56.0 cents; Poland, 22.3 cents; Turkey, 39.7 cents; Bulgaria, 38.9 cents; the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 36.1 cents and India, 13.4 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Austria, imports by country of origin,
1961-62

Country of origin	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	2,513	6,478
Greece.....	4,623	2,970
Poland.....	860	2,125
Turkey.....	4,667	2,040
Bulgaria.....	4,045	2,038
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	--	1,455
India.....	915	1,150
Republic of South Africa.....	--	918
Philippines.....	--	916
Hungary.....	1,064	695
Czechoslovakia.....	1,975	--
Others.....	2,066	2,596
Total.....	22,728	23,381

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Argentina's Tobacco Exports Set Record; Imports Down

Argentina's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 were at the record level of 24.3 million pounds. Most of the exports were dark, native types of leaf, with major destinations including France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. France took 11.5 million pounds, or about half the total. Exports to Germany (West and East) totaled 4.5 million pounds and to the Netherlands, 2.8 million. Exports to the United States totaled 525,000 pounds, compared with only 41,000 pounds in 1961. The sharp rise in Argentine exports last year may be at least partially attributed to the devaluation of the peso, which resulted in lower prices in terms of the importers' currencies.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Argentina last year totaled 193,000 pounds, compared with 1,970,000 pounds in 1961. This reflects a drop in imports of Greek leaf from 1,569,000 pounds in 1961 to none in 1962. Imports from the United States were 106,000 pounds in 1962, compared with 53,000 pounds in 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Argentina, exports by country of destination 1960-62

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
France.....	2,493	2,653	11,543
Germany 2/.....	2	1,249	4,533
Netherlands.....	147	644	2,815
Italy.....	--	--	2,463
Belgium.....	1,063	1,454	1,127
Switzerland.....	436	405	878
United States.....	--	41	525
Others.....	918	532	438
Total.....	5,059	6,978	24,322

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Mainly West Germany.

Australia's Tobacco Imports Drop in 1962

Australian imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 27.8 million pounds, were 11.8 percent below the 31.5 million pounds imported in 1961. Imports of U. S. leaf in 1962, at 19.2 million pounds, were down 3 percent from the previous year, but the U. S. share of the market in 1962 was 69 percent. This compares with 63 percent in 1961.

On the other hand, imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland fell from 8.7 million pounds in 1961 to 4.7 million in 1962. Most other supplying countries enjoyed increased tobacco trade with Australia in 1962. Imports from the Republic of South Africa, at 2.3 million pounds were up 23 percent from 1961, and purchases from Canada, at 978,000 pounds, were nearly double those for 1961. Imports from Greece, Indonesia, and Brazil were also larger than in the previous year.

Australian tobacco imports in recent years have dropped considerably below those of 1957-1958. Much more domestic leaf is now available to manufacturers, and its use has been encouraged by sharp increases in the minimum percentage requirement of the mixing regulations. These regulations grant concessional rates of duty on the quantities of imported tobacco to be blended with minimum percentages of domestic leaf in the manufacturing process. Currently, the minimum percentages, for the year beginning July 1, 1963 are 40 percent each for cigarette manufacture and smoking tobaccos. They will be increased to 41.5 percent each for the year beginning July 1, 1964.

Average import prices per pound, in terms of U. S. cents, for leaf imports in 1962, from the principal sources were as follows: United States, 87.1 cents; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 55.3 cents; Republic of South Africa, 70.6 cents; and Canada, 95.0 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Australia, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	18,279	19,767	19,180
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	11,688	8,742	4,655
South Africa, Republic of.....	527	1,903	2,347
Canada.....	28	584	978
Greece.....	109	109	240
Indonesia.....	18	90	106
Brazil.....	31	28	59
Cuba.....	93	91	54
Turkey.....	173	138	46
Others.....	198	37	118
Total.....	31,144	31,489	27,783

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Australia, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Product and origin	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cigarettes:			
United States.....	817	828	931
United Kingdom.....	284	257	231
Belgium.....	23	15	15
France.....	4	5	7
Netherlands.....	10	7	5
Others.....	7	9	5
Total.....	1,145	1,121	1,194
Cigars:			
Netherlands.....	117	107	149
United States.....	20	3	11
Italy.....	3	2	3
Jamaica.....	2	3	2
Cuba.....	44	1	2
Others.....	6	4	5
Total.....	192	120	172
Cut tobacco:			
Netherlands.....	274	409	682
United Kingdom.....	206	212	259
United States.....	92	29	63
Others.....	7	8	16
Total.....	579	658	1,020

Australia Imports More Tobacco Products

Australia's imports of cigarettes, cigars, and cut tobacco all were larger in 1962 than in the previous year. Cigarette imports totaled 1,194,000 pounds, compared with 1,121,000 in 1961; cigars, 172,000 pounds, compared with 120,000 in 1961; and cut tobacco purchases rose sharply to 1,020,000 pounds from 658,000 in 1961. Imports of other products (mainly specialty chewing tobaccos) totaled 40,000 pounds in 1962, compared with 20,000 in 1961. The total value of all tobacco products imported last year was equivalent to \$4.6 million.

Major suppliers of cigarettes in 1962 included the United States, 931,000 pounds, and the United Kingdom, 231,000 pounds. The Netherlands furnished 149,000 pounds of cigars, or 87 percent of the total, and 682,000 pounds of cut tobacco. The United States ranked second as a source of cigars, while the United Kingdom was the second most important supplier of cut tobacco, with the United States in third position.

Denmark's Tobacco Imports Down a Little

Denmark's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 totaled 28.4 million pounds, compared with 30.2 million in 1961. Imports from the United States, at 13.3 million pounds, were 15 percent smaller than the 15.7 million taken in 1961. The U. S. share of the total import market for tobacco in 1962 was 47 percent, compared with 52 percent in 1961, and 45 percent in 1960.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Denmark, duty paid imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Origin	1960	1961	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	12,176	15,673	13,291
Brazil.....	5,694	6,501	5,511
Indonesia.....	3,717	3,653	4,259
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	2,250	2,091	3,255
Turkey.....	712	341	391
Dominican Republic.....	172	118	316
Canada.....	237	149	314
Greece.....	725	85	249
Mexico.....	158	170	177
India.....	281	6	82
Others.....	1,010	1,368	577
Total.....	27,132	30,155	28,422

The 1962 imports from Brazil, the second largest supplier, also were down from 1961, totaling some 5.5 million pounds, compared with 6.5 million in 1961. Larger imports, however, from Indonesia and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, and several less important supplying countries were not enough to offset the drop in imports from the United States and Brazil.

Average import prices paid by Danish manufacturers for leaf from major supplying countries in 1962 were, in U. S. cents per pound equivalents: United States, 73.8 cents; Brazil, 47.9 cents; Indonesia, 276.4 cents, and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland 41.1 cents.

Finnish Cigarette Sales Rise in 1962

Cigarette sales in Finland in 1962 established another new record of 6.7 billion pieces--1.2 percent greater than the volume sold in 1961. The increase is about equal to the gain in the population group of smoking age.

The marked shift away from paper mouthpiece and short (60 millimeter) cigarettes toward standard, long and king size (70-78 millimeters), continued in 1962. This shift was the result of a substantial reduction in excise tax rates on standard, long, and king size brands effective February 1, 1961. Sales of these cigarettes in 1962 totaled 4.1 billion pieces, and represented 60 percent of total cigarette purchases, compared with 3.2 billion, or 49 percent in 1961.

Filter tipped cigarettes continued to gain in popularity, increasing to 60 percent of the market in 1962 from 55 percent in 1961. Filter tips are available in all lengths.

Sales of products other than cigarettes in 1962, with the exception of chewing tobacco and snuff, were also larger than in 1961. Sales of cigars and cigarillos totaled 16.2 million pieces in 1962 against 14.5 million in 1961; smoking tobaccos, 1,042,000 pounds, compared with 930,000 pounds; and chewing and snuff, 83,000 pounds, compared with 86,000 pounds in the previous year.

Thai Cigarette Output Up

Production of cigarettes by the Thai Tobacco Monopoly continued upward through 1962. Output last year totaled 10.5 billion pieces--up 7.7 percent from the 9.8 billion produced in 1961. A further increase of 9 percent is forecast for 1963.

Production of cigars last year totaled 3.6 million pieces--up 17 percent from the 3.1 million produced during the previous year. However, output of pipe tobacco dropped from 10,200 pounds in 1961 to 9,700 pounds in 1962. In March 1963, the Monopoly introduced a new brand of pipe tobacco "Suriya" which retails for the equivalent of 47.6 U. S. cents for a 50 gram tin (1.76 ounces). The brand is reportedly similar to the Balkan Sobranie type and the blend contains all imported tobaccos--Latakia, burley, flue-cured, Viscaya, and Perique.

The Monopoly's usings of leaf tobacco last year rose to 26.1 million pounds from 23.4 million in 1961 and a further gain is expected for 1963. Usings of imported leaf, practically all from the United States, also increased from 10.3 million pounds in 1961 to 10.5 million in 1962. However, no increase is expected in usings of imported tobaccos during 1963 following the downward revisions in the blending percentages for a number of important brands of cigarettes. (See "Thai Monopoly Alters Cigarette Blends", in Foreign Agriculture of February 18, 1963).

Norway Imports More Tobacco

Norway's imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 13.7 million pounds in 1962, compared with 11.2 million in 1961. The U. S. share of the Norwegian import market was 72 percent last year, 63 percent in 1961, and 65 percent in 1960.

Takings of U. S. tobacco in 1962 rose to 9.8 million pounds from 7.1 million in 1961. Most imports from the United States consist of flue-cured, Virginia fire-cured, and burley leaf.

Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, mainly flue-cured, and sun-cured, totaled 1.9 million pounds in 1962--down a little from the 2 previous years. The Rhodesian share in Norway's imports was about 14 percent in 1962, compared with 19 percent in 1961.

Other major sources of supply in 1962 included, in order of importance, Japan, Thailand, Greece, Canada, and Turkey. Last year most imports from Japan were flue-cured and burley, and from Thailand, Canada, and India, flue-cured. Greece and Turkey supplied oriental tobaccos.

Average import prices paid for tobacco from the major suppliers in 1962, in terms of U. S. cents per pound, were as follows: United States 75.2 cents; Rhodesias-Nyasaland 50.8 cents; Japan 43.4 cents; Thailand 46.9 cents; Greece 68.7 cents; Canada 67.0 cents and India 34.8 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Norway, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	10,988	7,064	9,838
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	2,293	2,110	1,854
Japan.....	622	476	502
Thailand.....	443	271	394
Greece.....	930	348	346
Canada.....	57	150	149
India.....	194	11	130
Turkey.....	1,041	619	107
Others.....	332	117	395
Total.....	16,900	11,166	13,715

Central Bureau of Statistics.

Mozambique's Cigarette Output Turns Downward

Cigarette output in Mozambique turned downward during 1962 after showing a continuous annual gain for many years. Production last year amounted to 3.00 million pounds--down almost 3 percent from the 3.09 million produced in 1961.

French Tobacco Imports Down Slightly in 1962

French imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 78.4 million pounds, were down slightly from the 79.1 million pounds imported during the previous year. The decline is attributed to no imports from Algeria and reduced takings from the United States, India, Turkey, Cameroun, and Yugoslavia. The reduced imports from the above countries were more than enough to offset stepped-up takings from Greece, Bulgaria, Argentina, Brazil, Republic of Malagasy, Colombia, Paraguay, and Poland. The Philippines and Mexico were new sources of imported supplies last year.

Imports of U. S. leaf last year were the smallest of recent years and amounted to only 3.1 million pounds, compared with 7.8 million in 1961. Takings from Turkey, at 5.1 million pounds, were less than half the 1961 level of 10.9 million pounds. Imports from India and Cameroun were both down about 47 percent, while takings from Yugoslavia were only 7 percent smaller than those for the previous year. Also, there were no imports from Algeria last year due to the two short crops of 1961 and 1962 damaged severely by blue mold.

Imports of oriental tobaccos last year were about one-fifth larger than those for 1961. Increased takings from Greece and Bulgaria were more than enough to offset reduced takings from Turkey and Yugoslavia. Imports of Greek tobaccos rose to 12.6 million pounds from 6.9 million in 1961. Takings of Bulgarian leaf totaled 10.1 million pounds, compared with 4.1 million for the previous year.

Imports of dark tobaccos were also up substantially from 1961 with Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and the Philippines accounting for most of the increase. Imports of other dark air-cured types mainly from Argentina, Paraguay, and Poland were also up substantially from the previous year. Imports from the Republic of Malagasy, mainly Maryland type tobacco, amounted to 7.4 million pounds--the largest since 1959. Takings of Rhodesian leaf totaled 1.7 million pounds last year in contrast with only 138,000 pounds in 1961.

Average prices paid to major suppliers in 1962, in terms of U. S. cents per pound, were as follows: United States 78.9 cents; Rhodesias-Nyasaland 43.2 cents; Greece 63.4 cents; Bulgaria 47.3 cents; Turkey 47.8 cents; Yugoslavia 41.6 cents; Brazil 24.6 cents; Colombia 22.9 cents; Argentina 21.7 cents; Philippines 24.6 cents; Mexico 22.1 cents; and the Republic of Malagasy 63.5 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: France, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Greece.....	8,314	6,933	12,615
Bulgaria.....	3,439	4,101	10,055
Argentina.....	1,837	2,892	8,430
Brazil.....	1,727	5,736	7,630
Malagasy, Republic of.....	6,566	6,846	7,430
Yugoslavia.....	6,845	6,423	5,946
Turkey.....	3,595	10,900	5,099
United States.....	4,115	7,783	3,113
Colombia.....	1,453	672	2,626
Philippines.....	--	--	2,152
Mexico.....	--	--	1,949
Paraguay.....	319	433	1,693
Camerouns.....	2,029	3,115	1,675
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	262	138	1,673
India.....	560	2,941	1,559
Poland.....	--	468	1,468
Rumania.....	--	843	904
Congo (Brazzaville).....	229	340	692
Indonesia.....	177	532	516
Hungary.....	1,492	1,196	--
Algeria.....	13,725	15,202	--
Others.....	1,820	1,585	1,208
Total.....	58,504	79,079	78,433

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Sweden's Tobacco Imports Drop

Sweden's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 totaled 20.1 million pounds--20 percent below the 25.3 million imported in 1961. In 1962, the United States supplied 14.7 million pounds, or 73 percent of total imports, compared with 18.5 million pounds also 73 percent, in 1961.

Reduced takings from the United States, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Greece, Italy, India, and Indonesia were more than enough to offset larger imports from Brazil, Turkey, and Mexico.

Most of Sweden's imports from the United States consist of flue-cured, burley, and fire-cured tobacco. Rhodesia-Nyasaland supplies most of the remainder of the flue-cured leaf used in Swedish factories, and Mexico most of the non-U. S. burley. Italy supplies fire-cured tobacco.

In 1962, average prices per pound paid for leaf tobacco from the various sources of supply were in terms of U. S. cents: United States, 90.4 cents; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 77.5 cents; Greece, 103.3 cents; Yugoslavia, 75.7 cents; Brazil, 37.7 cents; Italy, 45.3 cents; and Mexico, 48.1 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Sweden, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	17,445	18,549	14,707
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	412	1,510	1,438
Greece.....	2,877	2,817	1,102
Yugoslavia.....	496	463	805
Brazil.....	1,188	--	607
Turkey.....	265	320	388
Italy.....	919	549	333
Mexico.....	2/	9	258
India.....	679	465	99
Indonesia.....	441	295	66
Others.....	1,189	274	331
Total.....	25,911	25,251	20,134

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision. 2/ If any, included with others.

Swiss Cigarette Output at New High

Cigarette output in Switzerland in 1962 reached a new high of 13.5 billion pieces--up 10 percent from the previous record of 12.2 billion in 1961. Filter tipped cigarettes accounted for 79 percent of total output, compared with 77 percent in 1961.

Production of Maryland-type cigarettes (which contain a large percentage of U. S. Maryland tobacco) continued to lead in popularity last year. Output of Maryland-type, at 6.9 billion pieces, was 5 percent larger than the 6.6 billion manufactured in 1961, but represented 51 percent of total output, compared with about 54 percent in 1961.

CIGARETTES: Switzerland output by types, 1961-62

Type	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
	: of total :		: of total :	
	Million		Million	
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Domestic (dark).....	833	6.8	826	6.1
Maryland.....	6,595	53.8	6,909	51.2
Oriental.....	2,323	19.0	1,143	8.5
American blend.....	2,148	17.5	2,963	22.0
Virginia.....	350	2.9	318	2.4
European blend.....	--	--	1,320	9.8
Total.....	12,249	100.0	13,479	100.0

Swiss production of American-type blended cigarettes in 1962, at nearly 3.0 billion pieces, was 38 percent larger than in 1961. This type of cigarette accounted for 22 percent of total cigarette manufacture in 1962, compared with 17.5 percent in 1961.

A new type of cigarette--the European blend--was introduced in 1962, and output represented nearly 10 percent of all cigarettes made in Switzerland last year. Output of other kinds--domestic, oriental, and Virginia--dropped in 1962.

Norway's Smokers Buy More "Roll-Your-Own" Tobacco

More and more "roll-your-own" tobacco is being sold in Norway for use in cigarettes. This is reflected in sales of smoking tobacco which totaled 7.7 million pounds in 1962, compared with an average of 6.3 million in 1957-59. Sales of cigarette papers are also rising rapidly. At the same time, consumption of factory-made cigarettes is virtually stable.

Currently, the "hand-rolled" cigarette makes up about 60 percent of total cigarette (factory-made, plus hand-rolled) consumption. The cost of hand-rolled cigarettes is only about one-half the cost of factory-made cigarettes, most of which retail at the equivalent of about 62 U. S. cents per pack of 20.

Sales of cigars are rising and totaled 37 million pieces in 1962, compared with 34 million in 1961. On the other hand, consumption of chewing tobacco and snuff is declining. In 1962 sales of chewing tobacco totaled 351,000 pounds, compared with 386,000 in 1961; consumption of snuff was 1,008,000 pounds in 1962, compared with 1,023,000 pounds in the previous year.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Norway, consumption as indicated by sales of revenue stamps, average 1957-59; annual 1960-62

Product and Unit of Quantity	: Average : : 1957-59 :	: 1960 :	: 1961 :	: 1962 :
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	: 1,418 :	: 1,459 :	: 1,424 :	: 1,464 :
Cigarette Paper (million sheets).....	: 1,071 :	: 1,323 :	: 2,129 :	: 2,519 :
Smoking tobacco 1/ (1,000 pounds)....	: 6,307 :	: 6,947 :	: 7,405 :	: 7,729 :
Cigars (million pieces).....	: 25 :	: 26 :	: 34 :	: 37 :
Chewing tobacco (1,000 pounds).....	: 446 :	: 410 :	: 386 :	: 351 :
Snuff (1,000 pounds).....	: 1,095 :	: 1,030 :	: 1,023 :	: 1,008 :

1/ For hand-rolled cigarettes and pipes.

Thailand's Tobacco Exports Up; Imports Down

The Thai Tobacco Monopoly's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 5.1 million pounds, were more than double the 2.5 million pounds shipped abroad in 1961. Larger shipments to West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, and Malaya accounted for the increase.

Shipments to West Germany last year rose to 3.2 million pounds from 2.1 million in 1961. Exports to Japan amounted to 650,000 pounds, the Netherlands 509,000 pounds, Norway 386,000 pounds, and Finland 210,000 pounds.

Average export prices per pound, for leaf exports to major destinations in 1962, in terms of U. S. equivalents were: West Germany 30.4 cents (25.2 cents in 1961); Japan 12.2 cents; the Netherlands 22.2 cents; Norway 30.5 cents; and Finland 25.1 cents. The average price of all leaf tobacco exported last year was equivalent to 26.9 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 23.5 cents in 1961.

The Thai Tobacco Monopoly's imports of unmanufactured tobacco last year, at 8.5 million pounds, were about one-third smaller than the 12.7 million pounds imported in 1961. Reduced imports from the United States accounted for the decline.

Imports of U. S. leaf last year dropped to 8.5 million pounds from 12.7 million in 1961. Takings from both Japan and Greece were up from 1961 and amounted to 44,000 and 16,000 pounds, respectively. The average price paid for U. S. leaf last year was equivalent to 69.7 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 67.8 cents in 1961. Prices paid for Japanese and Greek tobaccos were equivalent to 58.1 and 73.5 U. S. cents per pound, respectively.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Thailand, exports by country of destination, 1960-62

Country of destination	1960	1961	1962 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Germany, West.....	3,409	2,086	3,159
Japan.....	<u>2/</u>	--	650
Netherlands.....	98	11	509
Norway.....	59	--	386
Finland.....	--	--	210
Laos.....	79	330	--
Malaya <u>3/</u>	66	46	76
Others.....	29	31	133
Total.....	3,740	2,504	5,123

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

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RECENT TOBACCO DEVELOPMENTS

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Canadian Cigarette Output Continues Upward

Cigarette output in Canada continued upward through 1962. Production last year totaled 37.1 billion pieces--up 4.9 percent from the 35.4 billion produced in 1961. Filter tips last year represented 59 percent of total output, compared with 54 percent in 1961.

Production of all other products, except plug and twist, were up from the previous year. Output of cigars totaled 359 million pieces, compared with 340 million produced in 1961. Production of cut tobacco rose to 22.0 million pounds from 21.5 million in 1961. Output of snuff, at 865,000 pounds, was up 4.3 percent from the 829,000 pounds in 1961 while the production of plug and twist was down slightly to 1,089,000 pounds from 1,091,000 pounds in 1961.

Usings of leaf tobacco by manufacturers last year totaled 128.2 million pounds--a new record. Usings of all kinds of leaf tobacco, except pipe (dark air-cured), were larger than in 1961. Usings of flue-cured, burley and cigar leaf were up 2.1, 2.3 and 2.9 percent from 1961, respectively. Use of imported leaf last year rose to 3.7 million pounds from 2.9 million for the previous year. Use of imported flue-cured totaled 698,000 pounds, compared with only 175,000

pounds in 1961. Use of imported cigar leaf also rose from 2.1 million pounds in 1961 to 2.4 million last year.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in Canada held by manufacturers on December 31, 1962, totaled 187.8 million pounds--down slightly from the record of 188.6 million for the same date of the previous year. Smaller stocks of flue-cured, burley, and pipe tobaccos offset slight increases in other kinds of leaf tobaccos. Stocks of flue-cured, at 165.3 million pounds, were down slightly from the 166.5 million held on December 31, 1961. Burley stocks were down about .7 million pounds from the 7.2 million in 1961.

Portuguese Tobacco Imports Up a Little in 1962

Portugal's imports of unmanufactured tobacco showed a slight gain in 1962, at 13.3 million pounds, or 2 percent larger than in 1961.

Imports of U. S. tobacco continue to drop. In 1962, Portugal imported 5.8 million pounds from the United States, compared with 6.3 million in 1961, and 7.2 million in 1960. The U. S. share of the market fell from 54.5 percent in 1960 to 43.4 percent last year.

Price considerations contribute to reduced purchases from the United States. Also, the government's policy of encouraging imports of tobacco from Angola and Mozambique, by requiring that at least 20 percent of manufacturing needs come from those provinces, is reflected in the sharp gains in imports from them. As an added inducement, imports from both Angola and Mozambique receive preferential tariff treatment. Consequently, imports from Angola and Mozambique last year totaled 3.4 million pounds, compared with 1.6 million in 1960.

Larger imports during the past few years have been made from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Mexico, and Indonesia.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Portugal, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Origin	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	7,213	6,300	5,796
Mozambique.....	948	1,425	2,200
Greece.....	1,698	1,483	1,453
Angola.....	608	1,051	1,210
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	379	467	745
Italy.....	977	874	538
Mexico.....	99	345	509
Indonesia.....	231	317	437
Canada.....	386	452	192
Others.....	697	344	227
Total.....	13,236	13,058	13,307

Netherlands Tobacco Imports Down Sharply in 1962

Dutch gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco (direct imports plus withdrawals from bond) during 1962 totaled 68.8 million pounds--well below those of the 2 previous years when large purchases were made for additions to manufacturers' stocks.

Imports from most major suppliers in 1962, with the exception of Italy, were below those for 1961. The United States supplied 20.2 million pounds in 1962--23 percent smaller than the 26.2 million in 1961. Takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Brazil, India, the Republic of South Africa, and Indonesia were all below 1961 imports from these countries. Italy, however, supplied 4.1 million pounds in 1962, compared with 4.0 million in 1961.

Import prices for various unstemmed tobaccos from major suppliers in 1962 were as follows, in terms of U. S. equivalents per pound: U. S. Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, 53.7 cents; U. S. burley, 85.1 cents; U. S. flue-cured 55.3 cents; Java tobacco (shipped via West Germany), 67.1 cents; Rhodesian tobacco (mainly flue-cured), 30.6 cents; Italian flue-cured, 40.7 cents; Italian fire-cured, 30.0 cents; and Italian burley, 28.7 cents.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Netherlands, gross imports, direct and from bonded warehouses, by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	38,625	26,219	20,221
Germany, West 1/.....	5,961	16,036	10,562
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	17,546	13,400	8,959
Brazil.....	8,071	11,572	5,968
Italy.....	3,472	3,997	4,074
India.....	4,960	3,428	2,595
South Africa, Republic of.....	3,792	3,417	1,770
Greece.....	1,687	1,016	1,283
Dominican Republic.....	582	904	935
Indonesia.....	6,859	3,655	849
Paraguay.....	866	842	670
Argentina.....	108	511	604
Turkey.....	672	849	578
Philippines.....	600	723	516
Others.....	11,231	9,014	9,166
Total.....	105,032	95,583	68,750

1/ Mainly reexports of Indonesian tobacco.

Maandstatistiek van de in-, uit-en doorvoer per goederensoort,
December 1962.

Polish Cigarette Output Up

Cigarette output in Poland during 1962, at 52.7 billion pieces, was up 6 percent from the 49.6 billion produced in 1961. A further increase of almost 4 percent is forecast for 1963.

Poland's imports of unmanufactured tobacco last year totaled 33.3 million pounds--a new record. Detailed breakdown of imports by country of origin is not currently available.

Taiwan's Cigarette Output Turns Downward

Cigarette output in Taiwan (Formosa) turned downward during 1962 after showing a steady annual rise for many years. Production last year totaled 11.9 billion pieces, compared with the 1961 high of 12.3 billion. Production of cigars was also down 14.7 percent from the 452,000 pieces produced in 1961, while the output of pipe tobacco rose to 625,000 pounds from 597,000 pounds for the previous year.

Egypt's Tobacco Imports Up Slightly in 1962

Egypt's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 totaled 26.9 million pounds, compared with 25.4 million in 1961. The increase was largely accounted for by larger imports of U. S. leaf which totaled 12.3 million pounds in 1962 compared with 9.7 million in 1961. Stepped-up takings from the United States reflect the continuing trend towards American-type blended cigarettes, containing important percentages of flue-cured and burley tobaccos. In 1962, American-type blended cigarettes represented about 70 percent of the total quantity of tobacco products made in Egypt.

Imports from Greece, Mainland China, Bulgaria, Italy, and the Soviet Union, also were larger in 1962 than in 1961. Drops were recorded in imports from Yugoslavia, India, and Syria.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Egypt, duty-paid imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	8,423	9,689	12,304
Yugoslavia.....	3,077	3,025	2,646
Mainland China.....	2,852	1,704	1,918
Greece.....	1,516	1,731	1,797
Bulgaria.....	2,384	1,550	1,764
India.....	900	1,750	1,444
Turkey.....	1,374	1,342	1,345
Italy.....	833	421	485
Soviet Union.....	585	123	353
Syria.....	875	1,074	220
Others.....	2,205	2,988	2,611
Total.....	25,024	25,397	26,887

West Germany Records Larger Tobacco Imports

In 1962, West Germany recorded imports of 320.4 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, compared with 214.9 million in the previous year. The 1962 data, however, are not comparable with those of previous years because of a change in the method of recording imports. Prior to 1962, import data covered only duty-paid imports. But beginning January 1, 1962, import data include current arrivals plus stocks in bonded warehouses (excluding free-trade zone stocks) which had arrived prior to January 1, 1962. Consequently, the import data for 1962 do not reflect actual arrivals during that year.

Recorded imports from the United States in 1962 were 95.5 million pounds, representing 29.8 percent of the total. Other major sources of recorded imports in 1962, were Greece, 42.6 million; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 34 million; Italy, 31.3 million; Turkey, 20.7 million; Brazil, 14.2 million, and Bulgaria, 13.9 million pounds.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: West Germany, imports by country of origin, 1960-62

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	62,194	67,480	95,487
Greece.....	35,823	36,454	42,624
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	14,873	17,504	33,960
Italy.....	13,520	17,092	31,333
Turkey.....	11,929	12,242	20,741
Brazil.....	8,931	9,138	14,244
Bulgaria.....	5,934	8,417	13,877
Indonesia.....	9,207	9,191	12,659
Japan.....	5,227	7,122	10,133
Dominican Republic.....	3,392	5,122	8,847
Poland.....	726	1,225	4,914
Colombia.....	5,453	6,038	4,498
Soviet Union.....	2,256	2,838	3,591
Philippines.....	1,904	2,293	2,795
Thailand.....	2,241	2,636	2,720
Yugoslavia.....	1,563	2,232	2,683
Others.....	7,675	7,881	15,274
Total.....	192,848	214,905	320,380

1/ Data for 1962 not comparable with previous years.

Paraguay's Tobacco Exports Set Record

Paraguay's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 26.2 million pounds, set a new record. Total shipments last year were more than double the 13.0 million pounds shipped abroad in 1961 and almost 5 times larger than the 1955-59 annual average of 5.7 million. The average export price per pound was equivalent to 11.8 U. S. cents, compared with 11.7 cents in 1961.

Mexico's Tobacco Exports Set Record

Mexico's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 totaled 9.8 million pounds-- a record--more than 3 times as large as the quantity shipped abroad in 1961. A large portion of the 1962 exports consisted of burley tobacco.

Italy and France were the most important export outlets for Mexican leaf in 1962, with sizable quantities moving to the United States, Portugal, Sweden, Germany, and the Netherlands.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Mexico, exports by destination, 1960-62

Destination	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Italy.....	--	--	2,993
France.....	--	--	2,521
United States.....	37	121	1,122
Portugal.....	57	871	816
Germany, West.....	1,625	773	478
Sweden.....	--	283	381
Netherlands.....	885	294	377
Others.....	307	643	1,116
Total.....	2,911	2,985	9,804

Prices paid for Mexican leaf last year, in terms of U. S. equivalents per pound, for the major markets were as follows: Italy, 31.1 cents; France, 22.3 cents; United States, 26.5 cents; Portugal, 24.8 cents; West Germany, 19.8 cents; Sweden, 26.2 cents and the Netherlands, 20.1 cents.

Mexico's imports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 7.0 million pounds last year. Practically all of the imports were flue-cured and burley from the United States.

Hong Kong's Cigarette Exports Set Record

Hong Kong's exports of cigarettes during 1962 set a record. Exports of domestic-made cigarettes last year totaled 8.6 million pounds and were almost double the 4.5 million shipped abroad in 1961.

Shipments to North Borneo totaled 7.6 million pounds, or double the 3.8 million shipped during 1961. Exports to Sarawak, Brunei, Macao, and Laos were also up from 1961, while shipments to Malaya and Indonesia were down from the previous year.

Hong Kong's reexports of imported cigarettes continued to decline through 1962. Total reexports last year amounted to 410,000 pounds, compared with 436,000 pounds in 1961. The principal destinations last year included Macao, Laos, Malaya, and Thailand.

Philippine Tobacco Exports Largest Since 1931

Philippine exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, virtually all native cigar types, were the largest since 1931. Exports last year totaled 53.2 million pounds, compared with 37.0 million in 1961 and the 1955-59 annual average of 22.2 million.

Shipments to Spain, the major export outlet, rose to 23.3 million pounds from 21.8 million in 1961. Exports to the United States, at 12.1 million pounds, were almost 30 percent greater than the 9.3 million pounds for the previous year. Exports to West Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium were also up sharply from 1961. The shipment of 3.1 million pounds to France last year was significant since none has been reported shipped to that country since 1955.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Philippines, exports by country of destination, 1961-62

Destination	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Price per pound 1/	Quantity	Price per pound 1/
	1,000 pounds	U. S. cents	1,000 pounds	U. S. cents
Spain.....	21,822	9.4	23,294	10.5
United States.....	9,348	15.9	12,053	14.4
Germany, West.....	1,864	5.4	7,645	9.2
France.....	--	--	3,120	12.5
Netherlands.....	571	13.6	2,045	13.6
Belgium.....	993	12.3	2,028	12.7
Others.....	2,431	12.2	3,039	7.1
Total.....	37,029	11.2	53,224	11.3
1/ Converted at the free market rate of 3.90 pesos to \$1 U. S.				

Average export prices per pound, for leaf exports to major destinations in 1962, in terms of U. S. equivalents were: the United States 14.4 cents; Spain 10.5 cents; West Germany 9.2 cents; France 12.5 cents; the Netherlands 13.6 cents; and Belgium 12.7 cents. The average export price of all leaf tobacco shipped abroad was equivalent to 11.3 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 11.2 cents in 1961.

Philippine imports of unmanufactured tobacco last year totaled 2.6 million pounds, compared with only 46,000 pounds in 1961. Virtually all imports came from the United States, except for a very minor quantity of cigar wrapper from Indonesia.

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WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS

UP SLIGHTLY IN 1962

World exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 totaled a record 1,686 million pounds, up slightly from the 1,681 million exported in 1961. Exports in 1955-59 averaged 1,434 million.

The continued strong export demand in 1962 reflected larger world cigarette consumption, shortages of domestically-produced leaf in some European countries, and heavier demands from Soviet-bloc countries for tobaccos from Free World sources. (To insure valid comparisons with previous data, the trade of countries within the Sino-Soviet bloc has been excluded from the table accompanying this text. Statistics on this trade, especially for the postwar period, are incomplete. The data include free world exports to, and imports from, the Sino-Soviet bloc countries).

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 469 million pounds, were down 6.4 percent from the 501 million exported in 1961. The 1962 value--\$373.4 million--was down 4.5 percent. Exports dropped from 1961 mainly because the 1962 crop of flue-cured contained a larger-than-normal quantity of low-quality leaf. Flue-cured exports, at 375.4 million pounds, were down 6.8 percent from 1961. A sharp drop in exports of flue-cured to the United Kingdom--the major foreign market--and lesser declines in trade with Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, Thailand, and Hong Kong more than offset larger exports to West Germany, Australia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Italy, Egypt, Norway, Malaya, and Portugal.

Exports of burley tobacco in 1962, at 40.1 million pounds, were the largest since 1947, with increased quantities moving to West Germany, Sweden, Mexico, and Egypt. Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured shipments, amounting to 17.3 million pounds, were 31 percent smaller than in 1961. Virginia fire-cured

exports were the same as in 1961--4.6 million pounds, while Maryland dropped 4 percent from the previous year. Exports of One Sucker, Black Fat, cigar binder, and cigar filler also dropped, while Green River and cigar wrapper were up a little from 1961.

The 6 Common Market countries purchased 149 million pounds of U. S. tobacco in 1962, compared with 144 million in 1961. To all West Europe, including the Common Market and the United Kingdom, U. S. exports totaled 341 million pounds in 1962, compared with 383 million in 1961.

Rhodesias-Nyasaland: Tobacco exports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland were at a record 216 million pounds in 1962, compared with 210 million in 1961. Flue-cured exports, at 189.8 million, accounted for 88 percent of the total. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the major export outlet for Federation leaf last year, taking 88.6 million pounds, or 41 percent of the total. This compared with 103 million pounds, or 49 percent of the total, in 1961. The drop in exports to the United Kingdom was more than offset by larger shipments to countries in continental Europe. Principal markets last year included: West Germany, 25.8 million pounds; the Netherlands, 13.8 million; Italy, 10.5 million; Belgium-Luxembourg, 9.0 million; Hong Kong, 7.3 million; Japan, 6.5 million; Malaya, 6.5 million; and Australia, 4.4 million pounds. Other markets taking at least 2 million pounds of Rhodesian leaf last year were the Soviet Union, Austria, Republic of South Africa, Denmark, and Canary Islands. Exports to the 6 Common Market countries last year totaled 60.9 million pounds, compared with 47.2 million in 1961.

Turkey: Turkey's tobacco exports set a record in 1962. At 200 million pounds, they were up 2.6 percent from the 195 million shipped abroad in 1961. Smaller shipments to the United States, Japan, Egypt, France, Switzerland, Austria, and East Germany were more than offset by larger exports to Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Belgium. The United States was easily the largest market for Turkish leaf in 1962, taking 101.8 million pounds, or a little more than half the total. Other major purchasers included: Italy, 23.8 million; West Germany, 20.4 million; Czechoslovakia, 9.1 million; Yugoslavia, 6.1 million; Hungary, 5.7 million and Belgium, 4.7 million pounds.

India: At 142.9 million pounds in 1962, India's tobacco exports were at record levels--34 percent above the 106.3 million exported in 1961. Larger shipments of flue-cured--particularly to Soviet bloc countries--accounted for the big increase. Exports to the United Kingdom, the largest overseas market, amounted to 42.1 million pounds, mainly flue-cured. Other major purchasers of Indian tobaccos last year were: Soviet Union, 40.1 million pounds; Poland, 12.5 million; Yugoslavia, 9.6 million; and East Germany 7.7 million pounds. Markets taking at least 2 million pounds of Indian tobaccos in 1962 included Aden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, France, and Malaya.

Greece: Greek exports of tobacco in 1962, at 102.3 million pounds were the smallest since 1952, because of below-normal crops in 1960 and 1961. Shipments to West Germany, at 26.1 million pounds, were down one-fourth from the 1961 level of 36.6 million. Shipments to the United States last year

were 10.1 million pounds--less than one-third the 1961 high of 35.2 million. Other leading markets for Greek tobacco in 1962 were: Italy, 11.5 million pounds; the Soviet Union, 9.7 million; France, 9.2 million; Yugoslavia, 4.8 million; and Poland, 3.5 million pounds. Greek exports to the 6 Common Market countries last year totaled 50.7 million pounds, compared with 51.5 million in 1961.

Brazil: Brazil's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 were 92.1 million pounds, compared with the near-record 107.5 million in 1961. Smaller shipments to practically all markets, except West Germany, the Soviet Union and the United States, accounted for the drop. West Germany, the principal foreign outlet in 1962, took 21.9 million pounds of Brazilian leaf, compared with 16.6 million in 1961. Spain's purchases in 1962 were 21.0 million, compared with 25.5 in the previous year. Shipments to the United States, at 3.0 million pounds, were more than 3 times larger than those of 1961.

Other Exporters: Exports from other major exporters of tobacco last year generally were at high levels. Peak exports were recorded from Canada, Italy, Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and the Republic of South Africa. Totals for these countries in 1962 were as follows, with 1961 exports shown in parentheses: Canada, 48.6 million (38.1); Italy, 41.6 million (36.6); Argentina, 24.3 million (7.0); Colombia, 22.3 million (19.2); the Republic of South Africa, 18.3 million (9.3); Mexico, 9.8 million (3.0); and Paraguay 26.2 million (13.0).

Exports from the Philippines at 53.2 million pounds in 1962, were the largest since 1931. Japan's exports of 16.8 million pounds were the largest since World War II. The shipment of 7.8 million pounds from the Malagasy Republic was the largest since 1959.

On the other hand, exports from Yugoslavia, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, and Algeria were below those for 1961.

Principal Importing Countries

West Germany: In 1962, West Germany recorded imports of 320.4 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, compared with 214.9 million in the previous year. The 1962 data, however, are not comparable with those of previous years because of a change in the method of recording imports. Prior to 1962, import data covered only duty-paid imports. But beginning January 1, 1962, import data include current arrivals plus stocks in bonded warehouses (excluding free-trade zone stocks) which had arrived prior to January 1, 1962. Consequently, the import data for 1962 do not reflect actual arrivals during that year.

Recorded imports from the United States in 1962 were 95.5 million pounds, representing 29.8 percent of the total. Other major sources of recorded imports in 1962 were Greece, 42.6 million; Rhodesias-Nyasaland, 34.0 million; Italy, 31.3 million; Turkey, 20.7 million; Brazil, 14.2 million, and Bulgaria, 13.9 million pounds.

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		Average 1955-59		1961 2/		1962 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	31,050	1,412	37,223	2,100	38,068	2,088	48,624 :3/	2,900
United States.....	473,640	101,906	499,795	129,304	500,959	166,444	468,875	164,311
Costa Rica.....	45	97	5	155	--	131	--	300
El Salvador.....	34	3,313	163	3,126	39	4,031 :4/	50 :4/	4,000
Guatemala.....	--	673	--	718	2	458	--	500
Honduras 5/.....	3,803	139	3,325	169	3,782	106	4,140 :3/	160
Mexico.....	555	3,307	955	4,804	2,985	6,905	9,804	7,034
Nicaragua.....	2	699	--	817	--	521	-- :4/	400
Cuba.....	36,642	--	53,228	--	40,000	--	35,000	--
Dominican Republic.....	29,763	86	27,389	465	48,414	537	39,181	535
Jamaica.....	190	1,048	106	1,524	410	1,655	400	1,782
Trinidad and Tobago.....	--	1,414	--	1,719	--	1,936	--	1,858
Total.....	575,724	114,094	622,189	114,901	634,659	184,812	606,074	183,780
South America:								
Argentina.....	973	3,121	3,084	155	6,978	2,089	24,323	193
Brazil.....	64,847	218	63,618	78	107,520	10	92,055	11
British Guiana.....	--	622	--	712	--	813	-- :3/	760
Chile.....	--	688	91	685	--	1,532	--	2,180
Colombia.....	9,315	239	11,059	13	19,163	13	22,333	15
Paraguay.....	7,267	26	5,692	5	13,003	4	26,237	4
Peru.....	10	649	1,343	575	6	--	6	--
Surinam.....	--	137	--	159	--	176	--	154
Uruguay.....	--	9,118	--	9,007	--	9,810	--	10,400
Venezuela.....	--	601	--	597	28	1,764	551	386
Total.....	82,412	15,419	84,887	11,986	146,698	16,211	165,505	14,103
Europe:								
Austria.....	1,470	19,899	1,677	23,985	1,735	22,728	1,200	23,381
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	2,023	48,717	1,008	54,264	3,287	66,430 :3/	4,000 :3/	60,000
Denmark.....	595	23,974 :1/	131	25,304 :1/	374	30,155 :1/	437	28,415
France.....	1,183	69,912	4,740	73,042	7,542	79,079	6,230	78,437
Germany, West.....	676	114,993	1,661	164,528	623	214,905	3,216 :8/	320,380
Greece.....	88,077	--	127,743	3	145,303	--	102,302	--
Ireland.....	--	17,044	--	11,872	--	14,100	--	14,933
Italy.....	22,160	8,290	25,547	17,073	36,632	17,662	41,581	74,765
Netherlands.....	8,352	69,370 :1/	7,522	71,773 :1/	4,436	95,583 :1/	4,782	68,750
Norway.....	--	8,818 :1/	263	9,504 :1/	329	11,166 :1/	234	13,715
Portugal.....	4	10,679 :1/	8	11,992 :1/	106	13,058	--	13,307
Spain.....	--	48,270	2,445	47,106	--	61,194	--	60,995
Sweden.....	10	21,221	55	17,557	64	25,251	42	20,134
Switzerland.....	3	24,458	--	27,377	27	33,120	--	35,494
United Kingdom.....	7,149	302,358 :1/	2,680	319,435 :1/	2,794	345,400 :1/	3,420	280,350
Malta.....	--	982	--	738	--	650	-- :4/	650
Finland.....	--	10,407	--	11,290	--	15,970	--	13,863
Yugoslavia.....	15,712	2,988	39,723	1,224	35,050	838 :3/	33,000 :3/	25,000
Total.....	147,414	802,380	215,203	888,167	230,302	1,047,299	200,444	1,132,569

Africa:									
Algeria.....	27,716	9,856	19,048	15,009	15,865	22,819	3/	2,500	3/
Morocco.....	493	4,997	558	4,876	451	10,863	4/	500	3/
Tunisia.....	117	5,465	720	5,548	--	3,557	3/	40	3/
Egypt.....	--	26,278	--	25,564	--	25,397	--	--	--
Angola.....	1,690	425	825	665	1,786	392	3/	1,230	3/
Cameroon.....	1,420	1,573	2,153	1,952	2,220	2,242	3/	1,200	3/
Canary Islands.....	--	1,240	--	6,108	--	13,951	--	--	--
Congo (Brazzaville).....	702	612	1,318	1,004	893	1,351	3/	780	3/
Congo (Leopoldville).....	155	6,554	148	9,869	--	761	--	--	4/
Ghana.....	--	1,534	--	2,180	10	2,977	--	--	3/
Malagasy Republic.....	8,596	37	8,804	1,256	6,195	2,603	--	7,813	3/
Mozambique.....	361	327	772	462	2,646	1,102	--	2,646	725
Nigeria.....	--	6,596	--	5,568	--	4,321	--	--	3/
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	116,811	6,406	149,496	4	209,990	146	--	216,075	36
Sierra Leone.....	--	1,598	--	1,670	--	1,516	--	--	3/
South Africa, Republic of.....	2,823	2,989	2,144	8,489	9,261	4,295	--	18,346	3/
Total.....	160,884	76,487	185,986	90,224	249,317	98,293	--	251,130	103,343
Asia:									
Aden.....	--	--	5,461	9,332	5,090	9,764	3/7/	4,100	3/
Cyprus.....	1,440	872	1,409	1,123	1,529	1,466	--	954	3/
Lebanon.....	911	771	1,745	572	2,666	776	4/	2,500	4/
Turkey.....	132,971	12	146,417	--	194,939	--	--	199,926	--
Syria.....	5,387	1,137	1,156	601	3,018	220	--	2,165	--
Burma.....	395	288	290	835	112	584	--	112	--
Cambodia.....	1	13,748	1,291	1,445	--	1,186	--	--	3/
Ceylon.....	1,224	1,737	554	1,932	273	2,883	3/	420	3/
China, Taiwan.....	45	908	177	2,213	4,515	802	4/	4,500	4/
Hong Kong.....	6,979	11,470	1,428	9,531	760	13,851	7/	19,516	--
India.....	84,405	4,354	92,265	3,195	106,342	1,986	--	142,902	--
Indonesia.....	30,192	13,484	33,116	15,430	37,045	3,364	3/	27,800	3/
Japan.....	1,254	11,810	6,274	11,816	14,672	24,255	--	16,839	--
Laos.....	--	--	--	--	--	702	--	--	3/
Malaya.....	175	462	2,590	4,673	1,408	17,385	4/7/	500	4/
Pakistan.....	20	7,453	196	1,531	116	1,469	4/	500	4/
Philippines.....	19,281	22,374	22,192	8,238	37,029	46	--	53,224	--
Thailand.....	21	5,488	8,333	10,292	2,504	12,688	--	5,123	--
Vietnam.....	--	--	299	8,023	--	6,816	--	--	3/
Total.....	284,701	96,368	325,193	90,762	412,018	100,243	--	462,018	114,592
Oceania:									
Australia.....	1	31,388	179	42,802	142	31,489	--	346	--
New Zealand.....	--	6,290	2	6,292	--	6,292	--	--	--
Total.....	1	37,678	181	49,196	142	37,781	--	346	--
Total World.....									
1,251,136 : 1,142,426 : 1,433,639 : 1,275,856 : 1,681,136 : 1,484,629 : 1,685,517 : 1,582,174									

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries because of lack of comparable data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated from data for less than one year. 4/ Approximated from unofficial sources. 5/ Fiscal year ending March 31. 6/ Includes manufactured products. 7/ Re-exports. 8/ Data not comparable to previous years due to method of recording imports. 9/ Less than a five-year average.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches, results of office research and related information.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 280.4 million pounds, were the smallest since 1952. Declines were recorded in imports from all major suppliers except Canada and the Republic of South Africa. Takings from the United States dropped from 157.2 million pounds in 1961 to only 105.8 million in 1962. The Rhodesias-Nyasaland furnished 91.9 million in 1962, compared with 102.0 million in 1961. Purchases from India, at 39.9 million in 1962, were down about 10 percent from the 43.6 million imported in 1961.

United States: U. S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption (duty-paid) in 1962 totaled 164.3 million pounds--1 percent below those for 1961, but above those for any other year. Cigarette leaf imports--mainly from Turkey and Greece--totaled 127.7 million pounds, compared with 125.7 million in 1961, and a record. Total imports of cigar filler and scrap tobacco were 35.6 million pounds in 1962--about 10 percent below those of 1961. Larger imports from Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Brazil last year partially offset a drop in imports from Cuba. Tobaccos from the latter country were embargoed in February 1962, but imports for consumption of Cuban leaf continued to be made from stocks held in bond by manufacturers.

France: French imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962, at 78.4 million pounds, were only slightly under the 79.1 million imported in 1961. The decline is attributed to no imports from Algeria and reduced purchases from the United States, India, Turkey, Cameroon, and Yugoslavia. Smaller imports from those sources were more than enough to offset stepped-up takings from Greece, Bulgaria, Argentina, Brazil, Republic of Malagasy, Colombia, Paraguay, and Poland. The Philippines and Mexico were new suppliers to the French market last year.

Italy: Imports of tobacco into Italy in 1962 were a record 74.8 million pounds--more than 4 times as large as those for 1961. The extremely large imports last year reflect the below-normal crops of recent years. Major suppliers last year included: Turkey 24.2 million pounds, the United States 13.8 million, and Greece 8.1 million. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which usually supplies no tobacco to Italy, was an important source in 1962.

Netherlands: Dutch gross imports of unmanufactured tobacco (direct imports plus withdrawals from bond) in 1962 totaled 68.8 million pounds--well below those of the 2 previous years when large purchases were made for additions to manufacturers' stocks. Imports from most major suppliers in 1962, with the exception of Italy, were below those for 1961. The United States furnished 20.2 million pounds--23 percent smaller than the 26.2 million in 1961. Italy supplied 4.1 million pounds, compared with 4.0 million in 1961.

Spain: Spanish tobacco imports in 1962 totaled 61 million pounds--about the same as in 1961. Major suppliers last year included the Philippines, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, and Cuba.

Japan: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco by Japan Monopoly Corporation in 1962 totaled 39.3 million pounds--56 percent above 1961, and a record. Imports from all major suppliers were larger last year than in 1961. The United States, as usual, was the principal supplier in 1962, furnishing 25.6 million pounds, or 65 percent of the total. Takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland--all flue-cured--totalled 8.0 million pounds in 1962--more than double the 1961 imports of 3.1 million.

Switzerland: Swiss duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 35.5 million pounds, were 8 percent larger than the 33.1 million imported in 1961. Larger takings from the United States, Brazil, Greece, Turkey, Indonesia, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, and the Dominican Republic were recorded last year. The United States supplied 16 million pounds of tobacco to Switzerland--45 percent of the total.

Denmark: Denmark's tobacco imports were down a little to 28.4 million in 1962, from 30.2 million in 1961. Imports from the two major suppliers--the United States and Brazil--were somewhat smaller than in 1961. Larger purchases from Indonesia and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland were not enough to offset the drop in imports from the two major suppliers.

Australia: Australia's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962, at 27.8 million pounds, were 12 percent below the 31.5 million imported in 1961. Imports of U. S. leaf, at 19.2 million, were down 3 percent from the previous year, but the U. S. share of the total was 69 percent, compared with 63 percent in 1961. Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland fell from 8.7 million pounds in 1961 to 4.7 million in 1962. Imports in 1962 from the Republic of South Africa, Canada, Greece, and Indonesia were larger than in 1961.

Sweden: Sweden's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 totaled 20.1 million pounds--20 percent below the 25.3 million imported in 1961. Reduced takings from the United States, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Greece, Italy, India, and Indonesia were more than enough to offset larger purchases from Brazil, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Mexico.

Other Importers: Countries with larger tobacco imports in 1962 than in 1961 included Mexico, Uruguay, Austria, Portugal, Egypt, Hong Kong, and Norway. Smaller imports than in 1961 were recorded for Argentina, Finland, Thailand, and New Zealand.

Imports reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for a number of reasons: (1) some tobacco exports may appear twice in world exports, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as reexports from the country of original destination; (2) exports to Soviet bloc countries do not appear as imports into the bloc since reliable import data for the bloc countries are not currently available; (3) a number of countries whose imports materially exceed their exports are not included in the table.

As mentioned, data covering import and export trade for the Sino-Soviet bloc have not been included in the table. For most years since World War II, reliable data are not available for these countries. There is known to be considerable movement of tobacco from one bloc country to another--particularly oriental leaf from Bulgaria to the Soviet Union and other bloc countries in Eastern Europe.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Imports of tobacco into the non-Sino-Soviet bloc from the Sino-Soviet bloc are not large in total. They consist mainly of West European imports of Bulgarian oriental leaf and small quantities of low-grade flue-cured from Mainland China, together with some Polish and Soviet Union leaf. Non-Sino-Soviet bloc exports to the Sino-Soviet bloc are considerably larger than imports from the bloc. These consist mainly of oriental leaf shipped from Greece and Turkey to the bloc, together with low-quality flue-cured from India to the Soviet Union. In 1962, exports from both Brazil and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland to the Soviet Union were fairly significant.

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

TOBACCO
FT 11-63
June 1963

ABOUT 368 MILLION POUNDS OF TOBACCO

PROGRAMED UNDER TITLE I OF P.L. 480

Sale of about 270 million dollars worth of tobacco, or about 368 million pounds, under Title I of Public Law 480, had been provided for as of May 1, 1963. The total includes sales through 80 agreements with 27 countries. Agreements have been signed for the sale of 3.9 million pounds of tobacco to 4 countries under Title IV of Public Law 480. Tobacco also is one of the most important commodities exported under Title III (barter) of Public Law 480.

In 1962 about 50 million pounds of U. S. tobacco worth \$31 million was exported under Title III (barter) and \$22.2 million worth under Title I of Public Law 480.

The largest customers for Title I, Public Law 480 exports currently are: UAR (Egypt), South Vietnam, India, Poland, Pakistan, Republic of China, and the Congo (Leopoldville).

Title IV sales are being made to Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, and Ryukyus Islands. About half of the Title III (barter) sales go to the United Kingdom. West Germany and Italy are also important customers under Title III of Public Law 480.

More new Title I, Public Law 480 programs are anticipated in 1963. Total shipments under Title I in 1963 may slightly exceed those made in 1962.

Table 1.....Tobacco: Sales agreements under Title I, Public Law 480 as of May 1, 1963

Country 1/	Estimated Quantity		Value		Country 1/	Estimated Quantity		Value	
	Million pounds	Million dollars	Million pounds	Million dollars		Million pounds	Million dollars		
Austria.....	7.4		4.8		Italy.....	26.1		20.4	
Brazil.....	.4		.8		Japan.....	9.8		7.8	
Burma.....	3.7		2.8		Korea.....	8.5		6.6	
Chile.....	3.1		3.0		Morocco.....	.4		.3	
China, Rep. of.....	15.8		12.8		Pakistan.....	13.1		12.2	
Colombia.....	2.0		2.1		Poland.....	5.3		4.1	
Congo, (Leopoldville).....	3.7		2.3		Spain.....	34.3		24.9	
Ecuador.....	2.2		2.4		Syria.....	.2		.2	
Finland.....	23.7		16.0		Thailand.....	5.4		3.9	
France.....	21.4		13.8		U. A. R. (Egypt).....	40.3		28.4	
Iceland.....	3.3		3.3		United Kingdom.....	52.9		38.0	
India.....	11.3		11.4		Uruguay.....	8.3		7.6	
Indonesia.....	26.7		17.6		Vietnam, South	34.6		21.0	
Israel.....	1.6		1.1		Total.....	367.5		269.6	

1/ Since May 1, an additional agreement has been signed with India. The value and estimated quantity are listed on table 2.

Table 2....Tobacco: Authorized purchases under Title I, and Title IV, Public Law 480 signed, but shipments not completed as of May 15, 1963

Country	Date Signed	Estimated		Purchase Authorization			
		Quantity	Value	Number	End of contracting period	End of shipping period	
Title I		Million pounds	Million dollars				
China, Rep. of.....	1/24/63	2.8	1.7	39-67	June 30, 1963	July 31, 1963	
Congo, (Leopoldville).....	2/23/63	2.0	1.4	55-35	November 30, 1963	December 31, 1963	
Iceland.....	2/6/63	.5	.5	40-69	November 30, 1963	December 31, 1963	
India.....	5/14/63	2.5	2.5	39-94	November 30, 1960	December 31, 1963	
Indonesia.....	2/19/63	.8	79.2	34-55	May 31, 1963	June 30, 1963	
Pakistan.....	10/14/61	2.2	2.4	15-106	May 31, 1963	June 30, 1963	
Poland.....	2/1/63	3.1	2.6	41-59	November 30, 1963	December 31, 1963	
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	2/10/62	9.9	6.5	46-56	May 31, 1963	June 30, 1963	
Vietnam, South.....	11/21/62	4.1	2.7	45-19	May 31, 1963	June 30, 1963	
Title IV							
Chile.....	8/7/62	1.5	1.5	12-403	May 31, 1963	June 30, 1963	
Colombia.....	3/27/63	1.1	1.1	25-403	July 31, 1963	August 31, 1963	
Ecuador.....	4/5/63	.3	.2	29-402	November 30, 1963	December 31, 1963	
Ryukyu.....	2/6/63	1.0	.8	61-403	July 31, 1963	August 31, 1963	

Table 3.....Tobacco, unmanufactured: U. S. exports under Public Law 480 by type and country for calendar year 1962

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)																Total 2/ Value dollars
	Flue-cured		Burley		Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn.		Maryland		Dark air-cured 1/		Cigar (All)		Quantity : pounds	Value : dollars	Quantity : pounds	Value : dollars	
	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Value : 1,000 dollars	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Value : 1,000 dollars	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Value : 1,000 dollars	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Value : 1,000 dollars	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Value : 1,000 dollars	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Value : 1,000 dollars					
Chile.....	280	371	55	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	447	
China, Rep. of.....	1,878	1,632	91	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,969	1,696	
Colombia.....	99	78	56	45	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	160	127	
Ecuador.....	438	414	247	233	0	0	0	21	20	0	0	0	0	0	706	667	
Finland.....	0	0	330	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	280	
France.....	0	0	317	277	1,395	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,712	1,044	
Iceland.....	352	281	198	159	0	0	17	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	454	
India.....	2,370	2,651	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2,377	2,661	
Indonesia.....	2,435	1,945	0	0	111	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,546	2,020	
Israel.....	223	174	36	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	200	
Pakistan.....	2,074	1,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,074	1,956	
Congo, (Leopoldville)	598	338	31	26	553	304	0	0	66	30	0	0	0	0	1,248	698	
Syria.....	149	130	74	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	195	
UAR (Egypt).....	6,736	4,439	2,385	2,023	108	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,229	6,495	
Uruguay.....	1,036	1,038	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1,060	1,065
Vietnam, South.....	3,434	2,120	0	0	169	73	44	22	28	13	0	0	0	0	3,675	2,228	
Total.....	22,102	17,567	3,847	3,301	2,336	1,252	87	60	94	43	4	10	28,470	22,233			
/ Includes Green River, Virginia sun-cured, and Perique. 2/ Preliminary.																	

1/ Includes Green River, Virginia sun-cured, and Perique. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 4 Tobacco, unmanufactured: U. S. exports under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination, calendar years, 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,424	4,797
Brazil.....	64	161	0	0	0	0	312	708
Burma.....	551	346	538	469	0	0	3,791	2,710
Chile.....	161	186	828	1,044	335	447	1,648	1,927
China, Rep. of.....	1,930	1,623	2,132	1,877	1,969	1,696	11,205	9,677
Colombia.....	505	450	652	543	160	127	1,823	1,689
Ecuador.....	0	0	712	661	706	667	1,847	1,665
Finland.....	4,324	2,450	0	0	330	280	26,092	14,377
France.....	1,461	1,251	2,627	1,558	1,712	1,044	19,791	12,536
Iceland.....	512	454	627	495	567	454	3,016	2,488
India.....	503	444	1,974	1,946	2,377	2,661	10,907	10,956
Indonesia.....	0	0	3,129	2,314	2,346	2,020	29,992	19,053
Israel.....	271	199	61	51	259	200	1,691	1,194
Italy.....	3,081	2,496	0	0	0	0	25,442	20,370
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,791	7,827
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,486	6,739
Pakistan.....	1,056	995	2,079	2,007	2,074	1,956	10,988	9,776
Poland.....	1,577	1,234	316	266	0	0	1,893	1,500
Congo, (Leopoldville)...	0	0	0	0	1,248	698	1,248	698
Spain.....	496	465	5,461	4,247	0	0	32,197	25,023
Syria.....	0	0	0	0	223	195	223	195
Thailand (Siam).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,441	4,047
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	10,495	6,452	690	410	9,229	6,495	33,680	21,805
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,905	38,074
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	1,060	1,065	8,052	7,657
Vietnam, South.....	4,209	2,801	4,163	2,554	3,675	2,228	20,995	13,438
Total.....	31,196	22,007	25,989	20,442	28,470	22,233	330,880	240,926

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular.

Table 5....Flue-cured tobacco shipped under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination, calendar years, 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,686	2,858
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma.....	535	334	533	467	0	0	3,752	2,680
Chile.....	110	128	506	618	280	371	1,167	1,329
China, Rep. of.....	1,930	1,623	2,132	1,877	1,878	1,632	10,982	9,506
Colombia 3/.....	298	259	394	327	99	78	1,095	1,006
Ecuador 3/.....	0	0	445	410	438	414	1,164	1,043
Finland.....	3,185	1,754	0	0	0	0	20,214	10,906
France.....	1,461	1,251	341	298	0	0	6,481	5,446
Iceland 3/.....	306	267	296	264	352	281	1,636	1,438
India.....	478	417	1,948	1,919	2,370	2,651	10,806	10,844
Indonesia.....	0	0	2,865	2,149	2,435	1,945	28,636	18,238
Israel.....	270	197	61	51	223	174	1,648	1,160
Italy.....	1,530	1,206	0	0	0	0	13,355	10,484
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,055	6,662
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,237	6,506
Pakistan.....	1,056	995	2,079	2,007	2,074	1,956	10,988	9,776
Poland.....	1,384	1,067	0	0	0	0	1,384	1,067
Congo, (Leopoldville)...	0	0	0	0	598	338	598	338
Spain 3/.....	297	279	2,605	2,177	0	0	16,977	14,175
Syria.....	0	0	0	0	149	130	149	130
Thailand (Siam).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,441	4,047
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	8,259	4,785	596	381	6,736	4,439	25,508	15,651
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,905	38,074
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,038	6,768	6,450
Vietnam, South.....	2,673	1,937	4,160	2,552	3,434	2,120	16,490	11,194
Total.....	23,772	16,499	18,961	15,497	22,102	17,567	259,122	191,008

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular. 3/ The value of leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 6....Burley tobacco shipment under Title I of Public Law 480 by country of destination, calendar years 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,678	900
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma.....	16	12	5	2	0	0	39	30
Chile.....	51	58	322	426	55	76	480	597
China, Rep. of.....	0	0	0	0	91	64	223	171
Colombia 3/.....	182	163	241	202	56	45	666	621
Ecuador 3/.....	0	0	252	236	247	233	647	587
Finland.....	1,139	696	0	0	330	280	4,615	2,963
France.....	0	0	240	206	317	277	1,192	1,002
Iceland 3/.....	180	159	186	168	198	159	998	885
India.....	22	20	22	21	4	3	56	51
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	17
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	36	26	36	26
Italy.....	1,551	1,290	0	0	0	0	8,337	6,990
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,736	1,165
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	233
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	193	167	316	266	0	0	509	433
Congo, (Leopoldville)....	0	0	0	0	31	26 1/2	31	26
Spain 3/.....	184	172	1,070	959	0	0	9,304	8,023
Syria.....	0	0	0	0	74	65	74	65
Thailand (Siam).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	2,032	1,604	7	5	2,385	2,023	6,708	5,697
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	23	24	1,232	1,145
Vietnam, South.....	373	355	0	0	0	0	785	731
Total.....	5,923	4,696	2,661	2,491	3,847	3,301	39,643	32,358

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular. 3/ The value of leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 7....Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee tobacco shipped under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination, calendar years 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	185
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
China, Rep. of.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	147
France.....	0	0	2,046	1,054	1,395	767	11,961	5,964
Iceland.....	13	16	130	49	0	0	305	94
India.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia.....	0	0	247	153	111	75	1,236	766
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,750	2,896
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo, (Leopoldville)....	0	0	0	0	553	304	553	304
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	968	258
Thailand (Siam).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	110	33	87	24	108	33	1,259	358
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	23
Vietnam, South.....	257	97	0	0	169	73	793	303
Total.....	380	146	2,510	1,280	2,336	1,152	21,581	11,299

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular.

Table 8....Dark-fired Virginia tobacco shipped under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination, calendar years 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	476
Brazil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Rep. of.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	46
France.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	1	1	3	2	0	0	30	23
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	14
Thailand (Siam).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	94	30	0	0	0	0	94	30
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam, South.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	95	31	3	2	0	0	815	589

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular.

Table 9.....Maryland tobacco shipped under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination,
calendar years 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burma.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chile.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China, Rep. of.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia 3/.....	14	12	17	14	5	4	51	46
Ecuador 3/.....	--	--	15	15	21	20	36	35
Finland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	157	124
Iceland 3/.....	13	12	15	14	17	14	77	71
India.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia.....	--	--	17	12	--	--	17	12
Israel.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Italy.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Korea.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain 3/.....	15	14	618	381	--	--	3,502	1,686
Thailand (Siam).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	65
United Kingdom.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	9
Vietnam, South.....	288	128	--	--	44	22	1,049	428
Total.....	330	166	682	436	87	60	5,014	2,477

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular. 3/ The value of the leaf content of tobacco products authorized to be sold to these countries was financed under Public Law 480.

Table 10 Dark air-cured tobacco 1/ shipped under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination, calendar years, 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 2/		1955-62 3/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burma.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chile.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China, Rep. of.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	660	315
France.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
India.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	20
Israel.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Korea.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Congo, (Leopoldville)...	--	--	--	--	66	30	66	30
Spain.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	4
Thailand (Siam).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4/
Vietnam, South.....	--	--	--	--	28	13	28	13
Total.....	--	--	--	--	94	43	825	382

1/ Includes Green River, Virginia sun-cured and Perique. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular. 4/ Less than 500 dollars.

Table 11....Cigar leaf (all types) shipped under Title I of Public Law 480, by country of destination, calendar years 1960 through 1962 and cumulative total 1955-62

Country of Destination	(Declared weight)							
	1960		1961		1962 1/		1955-62 2/	
	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Austria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	378
Brazil.....	64	161	0	0	0	0	312	708
Burma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Rep. of.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia.....	11	16	0	0	0	0	11	16
Ecuador.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	2	6	1	4	3	7	15	38
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	7
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain.....	0	0	1,168	730	0	0	1,391	863
Thailand (Siam).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. A. R. (Egypt).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
United Kingdom.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	30
Vietnam, South.....	618	284	3	2	0	0	1,850	769
Total.....	696	469	1,172	736	4	10	3,880	2,813

1/ Preliminary. 2/ For annual exports, 1955 through 1959, see previous circular.

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PRICE LIMITS USE OF U. S. TOBACCO

IN PORTUGAL

OUTLOOK

- (1) The high price of U. S. leaf tobaccos still adversely affects increased use in Portugal. The rising prices of U. S. light tobaccos during recent years have diverted trade away from the United States.
- (2) The cost-price squeeze situation is still causing Portuguese manufacturers to seek new sources of lower priced leaf.
- (3) Substitute tobaccos have supplanted those from the United States to a considerable extent, but their rising proportion in the various blends brought about consumer resistance and caused manufacturers to reduce and even eliminate their use in certain brands.
- (4) There is a continuing trend towards factory-made cigarettes. Also consumer preference for lighter and milder tobaccos in cigarettes is growing.
- (5) Government policy continues to encourage imports of leaf tobacco from sources other than the United States. Bilateral trade arrangements with Italy, Greece, and a number of other countries obligate manufacturers to buy at least minimum quantities from those sources. The requirement that leaf tobacco from Angola and Mozambique constitute at least 20 percent of total usings at preferential tariff rates will adversely affect future purchases from other suppliers.
- (6) New modern factories, equipped with the latest machinery, should result in more profitable enterprise and should relieve somewhat the cost-price squeeze situation of the past. Also, larger 1962 crops of flue-cured and burley accompanied by lower prices to growers in the United States may provide Portuguese manufacturers a larger selection of grades to fulfill their requirements at reasonable prices.

(7) Portuguese manufacturers still prize U. S. leaf for its unique qualities, uniformity, and dependability of delivery. This augurs well for continuing exports of U. S. tobaccos to Portugal.

Background: Portugal has a State tobacco monopoly, but it differs in many aspects from other state monopolies. The State grants the right to manufacture tobacco products to successful bidders against the payment of duties and internal taxes levied on manufactured products. Only licensed manufacturers may import unmanufactured tobacco, but they have to give preferential tariff treatment to leaf tobacco and manufactured products from the adjacent islands and overseas territories. Also, the state prohibits domestic tobacco production in Continental Portugal and the use of tobacco substitutes in the manufacture of products.

Under the Decree-Law of December 30, 1957, which established the current tobacco regime in Portugal, the Finance Ministry on January 1, 1958 awarded new 25-year contracts to the two successful bidders, A Tabaqueira, a subsidiary of Companhia Uniao Fabril, Portugal's largest private entity and Companhia Portuguesa de Tabacos, which is privately owned but leases its plants and equipment from the State. Both of these firms now have been manufacturing for the Government under exclusive licenses for the past 35 years.

Certain provisions in the new contract were more restrictive in some aspects than those in the old contract. The ad valorem tax, based on the value of manufactured products, was increased from 20 to 28 percent. The one firm, which owned its plant and equipment, was required to pay 28 percent immediately while the other firm, which leased its plants and equipment from the State, pays only from 24½ to 25 percent. At the beginning of 1962 this latter firm was also required to pay the full 28 percent. Both firms were also required to use 20 percent Angola-Mozambique tobaccos within 5 years at the continued concessional tariff rates of 10 percent for dark tobaccos and 15 percent for partly light, and light, tobaccos.

Both firms have constructed new plants and installed new equipment. One firm had its new factory in operation in May 1962, and the other firm's plant commenced manufacturing in March 1963. However, at the end of the contract period all equipment, factories, and other installations used for tobacco manufacturing will revert to the State with no indemnity payments to the firms except for machinery which has not been totally amortized.

Another provision allowed for a change in the price schedules of manufactured items, but the new contract did not grant a price increase automatically. Therefore, the cost price squeeze relationship between raw materials and fixed selling prices continued to affect returns adversely and forced the two firms to seek alternative sources of lower priced leaf. The Ministry of Finance finally authorized a price increase of about 6 percent on March 10, 1959, but the constant rise in price of leaf tobacco practically nullified the upward price adjustment for products.

The firm "A Tabaqueira" produces mainly cigarettes along with very minor quantities of cut tobacco. This firm now accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total cigarettes produced in Portugal. Companhia Portuguesa de Tabacos specializes mainly in production of cut tobacco (primarily for "roll-your-own"

cigarettes) but does produce cigarettes and snuff. Both firms discontinued the production of cigars in July 1962, following the introduction of the 15 percent luxury tax levied on all tobacco products in December 1961. Also, the production of cigarillos is insignificant and amounted to less than 1,000 pounds during 1961.

Trade: Manufacturers import all of their annual leaf tobacco requirements. Trade in products, mainly cigarettes, is rather small but shows an upward trend. Imports of manufactured products from adjacent islands and overseas territories are accorded a reduction of 10 percent in customs duties.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1962 totaled 13.3 million pounds, compared with 13.1 million in 1961 and the annual average of 10.7 million for the 1950-54 period. The United States continues to be the principal supplier, but its percentage share of total imports has declined from 74.4 percent during the 1950-54 period to 43.6 percent in 1962. The high price of U. S. leaf, particularly burley, was the major factor which diverted trade away from the United States and forced Portuguese manufacturers to seek vigorously new sources of lower priced leaf. The Government's bilateral trade agreements with a number of countries, such as Italy, Greece, Brazil, Morocco, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, obligate the manufacturers to purchase at least minimum quantities of leaf from these sources. The bilaterals with Italy and Greece, plus a barter arrangement between the latter and one manufacturer, in part are responsible for the substantial rise in imports from these two sources since the 1950-54 period. Imports from Greece consist of "Argus" cigarette filler and Macedonian oriental-type leaf. Takings from Italy, practically all burley, show a downward trend from the 1958 high of 1.6 million pounds. Imports of Canadian leaf are rising and consist of about two-thirds burley, with the remainder flue-cured. Takings of Rhodesian burley began in 1960 and during 1961 represented about 40 percent of total imports from that source. Combined imports of burley from Italy, Canada, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during 1961 totaled about 1.4 million pounds--just about offsetting the decline from the United States.

Imports of U. S. leaf show a downward trend and consist mainly of burley, flue-cured, and Maryland, along with minor quantities of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured and Virginia fire/sun-cured tobaccos. Historically, Portugal was the principal export market for U. S. burley, but rising prices forced Portuguese manufacturers to seek alternative sources of lower priced leaf. U. S. exports of burley to Portugal show a downward trend through 1960 and in that year amounted to only 1.5 million pounds or less than half the 1950-54 annual average of 3.5 million. Exports recovered somewhat during 1961 and 1962 and amounted to 3.0 and 2.0 million pounds, respectively. Takings of U. S. flue-cured, Maryland, and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured during 1962 were up from the previous year, while exports of Virginia fire and sun-cured were down. Takings of U. S. flue-cured are expected to continue to increase and further supplant those from Rhodesia, Canada, and Italy.

Portugal's leaf tobacco imports from the overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique have risen significantly during recent years. The required use of

a minimum of 20 percent of these tobaccos in manufactured products beginning with 1962 accounts for the sudden upsurge in imports from these two sources. Also, this is part of the government's policy of developing the overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique as sources of imported supplies. Leaf tobacco production in these two territories has increased substantially since 1958.

Portugal's trade in manufactured products is rising. Portugal is still a net importer. Cigarettes comprised about three-fifths of total imports and are obtained principally from the United States and the United Kingdom. Belgium is the principal supplier of cigars and Angola, cut tobacco.

Portugal's exports of manufactured products are rather small, but rising. Shipments are destined mainly to the overseas territories of Guinea and Timor.

Leaf Usings: Leaf usings by manufacturers have risen from 9.9 million pounds in 1950 to an estimated 13.6 million for 1962, or about at an annual rate of about 3 percent.

Usings of U. S. leaf during the last two years probably exceeded or equaled the 1950-54 annual average of 7.5 million pounds. Total use of U. S. leaf during 1960 turned upward after declining for a number of years and amounted to 7.6 million pounds; nevertheless, this quantity was still substantially under the 1948 high of 9.2 million.

Increased use of flue-cured from the United States and Mozambique has supplanted this kind of leaf from Italy and to a small extent from Canada, and from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The decline in total use of Italian and Rhodesian tobaccos during recent years is mainly attributed to smaller use of flue-cured from these two sources. Also, during recent years, Rhodesia burley has been substituted for some leaf from Italy and Canada. The use of Greek tobaccos has averaged about 1.7 million pounds annually since 1957. Combined use of leaf tobacco from Angola and Mozambique during 1960 totaled 1.6 million pounds, or double the 1950-54 average of 0.8 million. Leaf usings from these two sources during 1962 had to constitute at least 20 percent of the total, or approximately 2.5 million pounds. The use of leaf from the overseas territories is expected to continue upward.

Output and Sales of Tobacco Products: Output of tobacco products in Portugal continues to rise. Production during 1961 totaled 13.9 million pounds and for 1962 probably approached 14.3 million.

Cigarettes now account for 90 percent of total output in contrast with less than 75 percent during the 1950-54 period. Production of cut tobacco, mainly for "roll-your-own" cigarettes, is now less than half the 2.8 million pounds produced during the 1950-54 period. Output of the other products--cigars, cigarillos, and snuff--also show a downward trend. The production of cigars was discontinued by both firms in July 1962.

Retail prices of tobacco products were increased about 6 percent on March 10, 1959. The fixing or modification of price of brands is dependent on the

authorization of the Ministry of Finance. The introduction of new brands, any change in packaging characteristics, alternation or substitution of the type manufactured at present require prior authorization from the Inspectorate-General of Finance.

Consumer demand for filter tipped cigarettes has increased significantly since they were first introduced in July 1958. Filter tip cigarettes during 1961 represented about 20 percent of total output and probably approached 25 percent during 1962. The first filter tip brand manufactured in Portugal was "C.T." made entirely from Mozambique and Greek tobaccos. This brand retails for the equivalent of 14.0 U. S. cents per package of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$. Two other filter tipped brands, "437" and "S.G." were also introduced during 1958 at 10.9 and 14.0 U. S. cents per pack of 20, respectively. The brand "437" contains about 80 percent U. S. tobaccos. Other brands containing U. S. tobaccos such as "V.C.", "Tip-Top", "Paris", "20-20-20", "High Life", "Tap", "Unic", "Cuf", and "Sporting" range from 10.9 to 17.5 U. S. cents per package of 20. During May 1959, a brand "Impala" was introduced, made exclusively from leaf grown in the overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique. This brand retails for 10.5 cents per package of 20. Medium and low-priced brands such as "Papel peitoral", "Lisboa", "Invicata", "Varino", "Definitivos", and "Fortes Abertos" ranged from 10.2 to 3.2 cents per pack.

During 1959 both firms offered consumers a total of 28 different domestic brands of cigarettes in packages of 10, 12, 20, 24 and one brand of 100. The more popular brands contain 20 cigarettes per pack. Consumers had their choice of 9 different brands of cigars and cigarillos during 1959. Retail prices of cigars ranged from 4.6 to 8.4 cents each and cigarillos from 1.9 to 2.1 cents each. Cut tobacco was available in nine different brands ranging from 10.9 to 17.5 cents per ounce. The three different brands of snuff retailed from 6.4 to 6.7 cents per ounce.

No official statistics are available on sales of tobacco products. Since both imports and exports of manufactured products are relatively insignificant, output of products closely approximates consumption. Per capita consumption of all tobacco products during 1961 was about 1.65 pounds with cigarettes accounting for about 1.50 pounds of the total.

Duties and Taxation: The import duty on leaf tobacco is equivalent to 81.5 U. S. cents per pound. Also, there is a duty on cigarette paper in rolls, filters for cigarette tips, cigarette filters, and flavorings. The duty on imported brands of cigarettes is \$2.86 per pound, cut tobacco \$2.70 per pound, cigars and cigarillos \$3.18 per pound.

Taxes levied on manufactured products include an ad valorem manufacturers' tax amounting to 28 percent, a sales tax equivalent to 1.3 U. S. cents per pound of products, and a 15 percent luxury (consumer) tax.

Wholesalers and retailers are required to purchase annual sale licenses. The costs of these licenses are graduated downward and are directly dependent upon the size of the city and town. For their services wholesalers are allowed a 2.5 percent commission, and retailers a 10 percent commission of the fixed retail price.

1/ Retail price for the different brands of tobacco products are those that became effective on March 10, 1959 and do not include the 15 percent luxury tax of December 1961.

The total of import duties, licenses, fees and all of the other internal taxes levied on tobacco products now represent about 5 percent of total government revenues, in contrast to slightly over 4 percent before imposition of the 15 percent luxury tax on December 23, 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Portugal, imports by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	7,950	6,631	6,673	6,482	7,213	6,003
Greece.....	1,219	1,619	1,742	1,675	1,698	1,483
Mozambique.....	55	183	265	801	948	1,425
Angola.....	761	553	375	375	608	1,051
Italy.....	51	1,169	1,639	1,335	977	875
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	71	555	607	486	379	467
Canada.....	15	139	264	182	386	452
Indonesia.....	49	1	3	1	231	317
Algeria.....	226	274	295	303	282	155
Dominican Republic	14	201	260	236	60	55
Brazil.....	104	62	85	62	49	22
Cuba.....	36	63	63	159	148	6
Others.....	128	168	270	265	257	747
Total.....	10,679	11,618	12,541	12,362	13,236	13,058

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States, exports to Portugal by kinds, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Kind	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured.....	2,866	2,977	2,586	2,927	5,638	2,387
Burley.....	3,463	1,290	2,414	1,733	1,531	2,956
Ky.-Tenn.fire-cured	303	182	362	33	134	108
Va. fire-cured 1/..	31	51	43	60	51	59
Maryland.....	--	969	1,191	1,148	1,310	1,015
Green River.....	1	--	427	--	--	--
One Sucker.....	--	377	46	533	--	--
All other kinds....	26	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	6,690	5,846	7,069	6,434	8,664	6,525

1/ Includes Virginia sun-cured.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Portugal, imports and exports,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Year	Imports				Exports	
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Cut tobacco	Total	Total	1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Average:						
1950-54...	70	26	8	104		27
Annual:						
1957.....	95	40	9	144		66
1958.....	86	38	12	136		n.a.
1959.....	64	43	11	118		75
1960.....	134	37	51	222		71
1961.....	158	43	54	255		106

1/ Breakdown by type of product not available.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Portugal, leaf usings in factories by country
of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Country of origin	Average	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1/
	1950-54						
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
Angola.....	734	527	419	251	529		
Mozambique.....	65	150	223	818	1,080		
Sub-total.....	799	677	642	1,069	1,609		
United States.....	7,497	6,607	6,669	6,365	7,619		
Greece.....	2/	1,590	1,777	1,689	1,704		
Italy.....	2/	1,045	1,616	1,325	1,052		
Rhodesia.....	2/	534	474	317	282		
Others.....	2,021	850	1,053	1,301	1,089		
Sub-total.....	9,518	10,626	11,589	10,997	11,746		
Total.....	10,317	11,303	12,231	12,066	13,355	13,600	

1/ Estimated. 2/ Breakdown by country of origin not available; if any, included in other.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Portugal, output by type of product,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Type of product	Average	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1950-54					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarettes.....	7,613	9,727	10,580	11,144	12,257	12,474
Cigars & Cigarillos	8	13	13	11	7	2
Cut tobacco.....	2,846	1,616	1,671	1,521	1,451	1,444
Snuff.....	19	11	9	9	9	7
Total.....	10,486	11,367	12,273	12,685	13,724	13,927

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DEMAND FOR U. S. TOBACCOS

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

UNCERTAIN IN SPAIN

OUTLOOK

The Monopoly's purchasing policy, governed by considerations of maximum returns to its private shareholders and the Government, still severely limits dollar purchases of leaf tobaccos from the United States. The outlook for purchases of U. S. leaf is uncertain despite rapid improvement in Spain's balance-of-payments situation during the past 2 years.

To halt the downward trend in sales of domestic-made American-type blended brands of cigarettes the Monopoly has improved its sales distribution following an Order of the Ministry of the Treasury on April 3, 1961. This order authorizes bars, cafes, casinos, hotels, restaurants, theaters, and night clubs, which were heretofor prohibited, to sell domestic and imported tobacco products with a mark-up, on the official retail price, of not more than 5 per cent. Also, this order was to further curb contraband sales of imported tobacco products following their legal importation since 1958.

The installation of 20 new cigarette machines in 1961 undoubtedly aided the Monopoly in improving and maintaining stable blending and flavoring of the product. An additional 24 new cigarette machines were installed during last year, along with 2 new packing machines to improve the appearance of the pack offered to consumers. It is still too early to appraise fully the impact of this new equipment upon stabilizing the sales of American-type blended cigarettes, particularly the "Bisonte" brand.

In July 1962, the Monopoly introduced a new brand of American-type blended cigarette, "3 Carabelas" which retails for the equivalent of 20.0 U. S. cents per pack of 20. This price is the same as the "Bisonte" and "Reno". The introduction of this new brand is not expected to increase the total sales of American-type blended cigarettes in Spain, which in turn determines the level of use of U. S. leaf. Current reports indicate that total sales for 1962 further declined and amounted to 1,139 million pieces, compared with 1,145 million for 1961.

The retail price for American-type blended brands is not the major factor causing their sales decline, but rather their relative price position in relation to domestic-made dark-type and imported U. S. brands. There is less than a 2 cent spread between domestic American-type blended brands and regular size imported U. S. brands. This small difference in price adversely affects the sales of domestic American-type blended brands when imported supplies are now more readily available and more widely distributed. Also, the difference of 7.5 cents for medium priced brands, the 5-to-10 cents spread of Canary Islands' brands, and the differences in excess of 10 cents for the low-priced dark type brands do not entice consumers to purchase the higher price brands which contain U. S. tobaccos. The average per capita income of 300 dollars per year is also another deterrent to expand sales of domestic-made American-type blended cigarettes.

General Background: The Spanish Tobacco Monopoly is of long standing and has passed through many stages of direct control, concession, and even temporary suspension. Its present method is a leasehold company granted to the Tabacalera, Sociedad Anonima, which receives a stipulated percentage of the net profits for its services. The Monopoly controls the importation, exportation, manufacture, and the sale distribution of tobacco products. The Monopoly's purchases of domestic leaf are obtained through the Spanish Tobacco Cultivation and Fermentation Service, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture. This agency allots acreage, provides seed to growers, supervises production, and is responsible for storing and fermenting the crop which it buys directly from growers at pre-announced season prices for different kinds of leaf tobacco by grades.

Production: The Ministry of Agriculture announces annual production goals by kinds, and the authorized areas of production during late summer for the coming season. Also, grower prices are announced, and delivery instructions are issued. A production goal of 74.4 million pounds from 53,250 acres was set for the 1962 season, but the reoccurrence and further spreading of blue mold reduced the harvest to 66.1 million pounds from 47,800 acres. However, grower deliveries to the Spanish Tobacco Cultivation and Fermentation Service through the end of April amounted to slightly less than 60 million pounds. The provinces of Caceres (the burley area), Granada (the most important flue-cured area), and Toledo, which together account for about 70 percent of total production, were the hardest hit by the infestation. The Minister of Agriculture has not yet announced 1963 production goals, pending receipt of the Tobacco Cultivation and Fermentation Service classification report of the various production areas as to the following: (1) areas free from blue mold; (2) areas with high or low yields; and (3) areas producing tobacco with poor or good combustibility. Currently, reports indicate that about 62,000 acres will be authorized for the 1963 season with production forecast at 77.2 million pounds. Burley and dark air-cured types are expected to account for 97 percent of the total allotted acreage.

Tobacco production in Spain during the last decade has increased about 30 percent. The increase was in burley, and it supplanted Maryland and some

dark air-cured types. The harvest of burley in 1961 totaled 45.7 million pounds, compared with the average of about 16 million for the 1950-54 period.

Plantings of Maryland-type tobacco were discontinued in 1959. Allotted acreages of the dark air-cured types were reduced substantially during the mid-1950's, due to the accumulation of burdensome surpluses. These excessive surpluses were exported and the 1962 acreage for dark air-cured was about 7 percent larger than the 1950-1954 annual average of 20,026 acres. Flue-cured production has been relatively stable during the last 5 years, averaging about 600,000 pounds annually.

Tobacco production in Spain is expected to continue to rise. The Spanish Tobacco Cultivation and Fermentation Service is particularly interested in improving and expanding both flue-cured and cigar wrapper production in order further to help the Government to conserve the expenditure of foreign exchange for leaf tobacco. The current expansion in burley and dark air-cured types is to reduce the large imports of recent years.

Grower prices for tied and loose 1962 crop tobaccos delivered to the 14 official fermentation centers were established by a Ministry of Agriculture Order of July 10, 1962. Prices for tied flue-cured tobaccos ranged from the equivalent of 22.7 to 36.3 U. S. cents per pound, depending upon grade and quality. Burley prices for tied tobacco ranged from 9.1 to 17.2 cents per pound. Prices for dark air-cured tobaccos, exclusive of cigar leaf, ranged from 9.1 to 16.7 cents. Prices for cigar wrapper ranged from 33.7 to 40.6 cents and for other kinds of cigar leaf from 17.4 to 25.5 cents per pound. Grower prices for all kinds of loose tobacco ranged from 2.3 to 3.4 cents per pound.

Trade: Spain is not self-sufficient in domestic tobacco production. The Monopoly imports about 45 percent of its annual leaf requirements. Most of these tobaccos are dark air-cured filler types to augment domestic supplies, mainly from Brazil, the Philippines and Cuba. Imports of light cigarette leaf and some oriental tobaccos are needed for blending purposes in the manufacture of American-type cigarettes. Since over 90 percent of the Monopoly's manufactured products contain mainly dark tobaccos the need for imports of light tobaccos will continue to be rather small in the aggregate.

Purchases of foreign leaf are somewhat dependent upon their profitability to the Monopoly. Both the availability of foreign exchange, and the price of foreign leaf, are influential factors in governing the Monopoly's sources of purchases.

Spain's imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 totaled 61.2 million pounds. This volume was about 17 percent greater than the 1960 level of 52.4 million pounds, and almost 30 percent larger than the 1950-59 average of 47.7 million. Arrivals of leaf tobacco are recorded as imports when they enter warehouses located in Cadiz and Santander. The Monopoly's withdrawals from these warehouses have been rising and amounted to 47.9 million pounds in 1961, compared with 43.3 million in 1957. The Monopoly's reported withdrawals during 1962 totaled 61.0 million pounds.

Brazil and the Philippines continue to be the Monopoly's principal suppliers of imported tobaccos. Imports from these two countries, along with those from Cuba and the Dominican Republic, are obtained under bilateral trading arrangements. Takings of Brazilian and Philippine tobaccos have been increasing, while imports of Cuban tobaccos have declined. Stepped-up takings from the Dominican Republic, resumption of imports from Paraguay, and the initial purchases from Colombia since the latter half of 1960, more than offset reduced imports from Cuba.

The Monopoly's imports of U. S. leaf fluctuate considerably from year to year. Since 1954, takings of U. S. leaf have been financed primarily under aid programs of the United States Government. The Monopoly's imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States includes dipped burley strips which are included in the broad U. S. export classification as smoking tobaccos in bulk. Imports of U. S. leaf tobacco consist mainly of flue-cured, along with minor quantities of Maryland. Imports of burley leaf have been supplanted by dipped burley strips. During 1961, the United States shipped 1.2 million pounds of cigar binder to Spain.

Spain is not normally an exporter of leaf tobacco. However, during 1956 through 1959, when burdensome stocks of dark air-cured tobaccos existed, the Monopoly exported a total of 12.2 million pounds, with 9 million shipped in 1958. The principal destinations for these shipments included the Netherlands, Belgium, Egypt, France, and Switzerland. There were no reported shipments for 1960, but 110,000 pounds were exported in 1961.

Spain is a net importer of tobacco products. Exports are nil. Imports consist mainly of cigarettes obtained from the United States. Imported cigars come mainly from Cuba, but in 1961 takings from Puerto Rico amounted to 348,000 pounds, supplanting those from Cuba significantly.

Consignments on commission basis and direct purchases of both cigarettes and cigars from the Canary Islands are not included in the official import statistics for Spain. These shipments are rising and are not a direct part of the Monopoly's operation but are imported under annual sale quotas and special permits from which the Monopoly receives a stipulated percentage commission.

Leaf Usings: The Monopoly's usings of leaf tobacco in its 11 factories since 1957 has averaged about 94 million pounds annually. Domestic leaf represents about 55 percent of total usings, U. S. leaf 3 percent, and other imported leaf the remaining 42 percent. Usings of U. S. leaf during 1960 and 1961 averaged 3.1 million pounds--or less than half the volume used during the late 1950's. However, stocks of U. S. leaf are considerably larger than formerly.

Output and Sales of Products: Output of tobacco products has increased from an average of 63.2 million pounds in 1950-54 to about 80.0 million in 1961. The rise in cigarettes and cigars more than offset the decline in cut tobacco (primarily for "roll-your-own" cigarettes). The production of pipe tobacco was started in mid-1957, but the level of output is insignificant

and it has been declining during the last two years.

Cigarette output amounted to 23.0 billion pieces in 1961, compared with 10.0 billion in 1950-54. Production in 1961 represented about 75 percent of total output of all products in contrast with less than 40 percent in 1950-54. The production of dark type cigarettes during 1961 totaled 22.0 billion pieces, or almost 2.5 times larger than the 1950-54 annual average of 9.3 billion. The switch from "roll-your-own" to "ready-made" cigarettes accounted for most of the rise in the production of dark cigarettes. On the other hand, however, the production of American-type blended cigarettes has declined from the 1958 high of 2,630 million pieces to 1,055 million in 1961. The decline is attributed to a number of factors such as (1) inadequate distribution, (2) unstable blending and flavoring, (3) lack of advertising, (4) uncontrolled contraband sales of U. S. brands during the late 1950's with rising legal imports of U. S. brands since 1959, and (5) the wide price spread between American-type blended brands and the dark type brands versus the narrow spread in the price for imported U. S. brands.

The Monopoly produced 15 different brands of cigarettes during 1961. Generally, these brands contain 20 cigarettes per pack, however, one brand contains 14 and two other brands contain 18 each. Production of American-type blended brands include "Bisonte" and "Reno" made from imported U. S. and oriental tobaccos. The brand "Reno" (mentholated regular size) retails for the equivalent of 20.0 U. S. cents per pack. "Bisonte" (regular size) a brand of long standing, currently retails for 16.7 cents per pack. Before August 1959, it retailed for 18.3 cents. In 1960, a king size "Bisonte" with a filter was introduced at 20.0 cents per pack of 20. Discontinued American-type blended brands include "Jirafa" (king size), "Bubi" and "Timinol". The brand "Ganador" made entirely from choice Spanish tobaccos, is offered to the consumers in regular size, regular size with filter and king size with filter, which retail for 11.7, 12.5, and 12.5 cents, respectively, per pack of 20. This is the only brand advertised by the Monopoly. The cheaper Spanish brands "Celtas", "Peninsulares Extra", "Peninsulares" and "Diana" retail for 7.5, 5.0, 4.2, and 3.3 cents, respectively, for a regular size pack of 20.

Under an annual sales quota on a consignment and commission basis, the Monopoly offers to consumers four brands of cigarettes produced in the Canary Islands. The brands are "Tipo Popular" (king size-16 pack), "Tipo Popular" (regular size-20 pack), "Tipo Especial" (king size-20 pack), and "Tipo Lujo" (king size-20 pack) which retail for 10.0, 10.0, 12.5, and 15.0 cents, respectively. In addition, direct purchases are made under special import permits by bonafide retailers who pay the Monopoly a stipulated percentage commission. Sales of cigarettes from the Canary Islands have risen substantially and are expected to continue upward because of extensive advertising by Canary Islands' manufacturers.

Retail prices of imported cigarettes were reduced 3.3 cents per pack on January 1, 1960. The reduction was made to curb further the contraband sales of imported cigarettes. Retail prices of imported brands, mainly from the United States, along with minor quantities from the United Kingdom,

range from 21.7 to 33.3 cents per pack of 20. Sales of imported cigarettes are expected to continue upward, but the quantity of imported U. S. brands has not offset the decline in the domestic manufacture of American-type blended brands.

Consumer demand for filter tips continues to grow. Filter tip cigarettes rose from about 1 percent in 1957 to about 10 percent of total sales in 1961 and probably approached about 13 percent for 1962. The Monopoly introduced its first filter tip brand, "Ganador", in 1959 and followed with "Bisonte" (king size) in 1960. Domestic-made filters accounted for about 3 percent of total output in 1960, about 5 percent in 1961 and probably approached about 8 percent for 1962.

The Monopoly produces two brands of cigars and two brands of cigarillos. Combined production in 1961 amounted to 117 million pieces, compared with 111 million in 1960 and the 1959 high of 134 million. Output of cigars continued upward through 1959 and then turned downward; whereas, the production of cigarillos rose through 1960 and then dropped in 1961.

Combined sales of both cigars and cigarillos of domestic manufacture, shipments from the Canary Islands, and imports, mainly from Cuba, show an upward trend. The two domestic brands of cigars are "Condestables", and "Farias Superiores" which retail for the equivalent of 8.3 and 5.8 U. S. cents each, respectively. The domestic brands of cigarillos, "Entrefinos Cortados", retails for 2.5 cents, and "Finos", 3.3 cents each. Retail prices for Canary Islands-made cigars range from about 5.5 to 16.7 cents each. Prices for imported Cuban cigars range from about 19 to 83 cents each.

Output of the 5 domestic brands of cut tobacco, primarily for "roll-your-own" cigarettes, during 1961 totaled 18.7 million pounds. This volume was only about one-half the 1950-54 annual average of 36.7 million pounds. Increased supplies of low-priced brands of dark cigarettes is the main contributing factor for the reduced sales of cut tobacco. Retail prices for domestic cut tobacco range from less than 2 cents per ounce to not more than 15 cents per ounce. The retail price for domestic pipe tobacco is 15.4 cents per ounce. Imports of pipe and cut tobacco are insignificant.

Per capita consumption of tobacco products in Spain is estimated at about 3 pounds. Probable factors contributing to this low rate of consumption are a low level per capita income of about 300 dollars per year, and the lack of industrial development with about two-thirds of the population still in rural agricultural areas.

Taxation: Taxes on tobacco products are lower as a percent of retail prices in Spain than in any other European country. Excise tax (stamp tax) on domestic-made cigarettes amounts to 30 percent of the retail price and from Canary Islands 25 percent. The tax on imported cigarettes is 50 percent. Spanish cigars are taxed from 30 to 33 percent, cigarillos at about 37 percent, and cut tobacco 30 percent of the retail price.

Revenues from tobacco are derived from an ad valorem manufacturers' tax, a stamp tax, and a tax on cigarette papers, lighters and flints. This combined tax is equivalent to about 45 percent of the total retail value of tobacco products. Revenues from tobacco represented 3.3 percent of the total revenue collected by the Spanish Government during 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Spain, estimated area, yield per acre and production
by kinds, average 1950-54, annual 1957-62

Kind	Area	Yield	Production	Kind	Area	Yield	Production
	Acres	Pounds	pounds		Acres	Pounds	pounds
Flue-cured:			1,000	Maryland (cont'd)			1,000
Average:				1959.....	--	--	--
1950-54..	240	2,121	509	1960.....	--	--	--
Annual:				1961.....	--	--	--
1957.....	921	850	783	1962.....	--	--	--
1958.....	500	1,244	622	Dark air-cured:			
1959.....	490	1,335	654	Average:			
1960.....	572	995	569	1950-54	20,026	1,339	26,813
1961.....	650	983	639	Annual:			
1962.....	600	882	529	1957.....	14,808	1,454	21,525
Burley:				1958.....	13,748	1,252	17,210
Average:				1959.....	15,010	1,537	23,077
1950-54..	11,896	1,334	15,873	1960.....	15,679	1,484	23,262
Annual:				1961.....	20,429	1,551	31,684
1957.....	19,994	1,300	25,992	1962.....	21,350	1,266	27,037
1958.....	19,058	1,380	26,300	All kinds:			
1959.....	21,001	1,221	25,642	Average:			
1960.....	23,705	1,662	39,389	1950-54.....	42,948	1,344	57,713
1961.....	29,977	1,525	45,728	Annual:			
1962.....	25,850	1,492	38,581	1957.....	41,698	1,303	54,335
Maryland:				1958.....	38,176	1,284	49,002
Average:				1959.....	36,501	1,353	49,373
1950-54..	10,786	1,346	14,518	1960.....	39,956	1,582	63,220
Annual:				1961.....	49,756	1,569	78,051
1957.....	5,975	1,010	6,035	1962.....	47,800	1,384	66,147
1958.....	4,870	1,000	4,870				

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Spain, imports by country of origin, average 1950-54,
annual 1957-61

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Brazil.....	9,037	10,151	22,067	11,708	19,073	23,677
Philippines.....	13,977	12,569	16,004	16,133	16,710	21,676
United States.....	2,898	6,937	8,019	10,287	13	4,703
Cuba.....	5,831	8,891	9,252	3,121	5,160	3,799
Greece.....	750	--	667	--	286	1,240
Dominican Rep.....	12,146	--	--	1,823	9,305	4,152
Paraguay.....	2,573	585	--	--	1,375	1,493
Turkey.....	612	690	--	624	--	454
Others.....	446	--	--	--	451	--
Total.....	48,270	39,823	56,009	43,696	52,373	61,194

Source: Estadística Del Comercio Exterior De España.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States, exports to Spain, by kinds,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Kind	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	1,093	2,194	4,395	5,460	--	1,995
Burley.....	183	--	--	--	--	--
Ky.-Tenn.fire-cured	770	--	--	--	--	--
Va. fire-cured 1/..	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland.....	263	428	785	1,064	--	333
One Sucker.....	242	--	--	--	--	--
Green River.....	173	--	--	--	--	--
Cigar leaf.....	22	--	--	--	4	1,168
All other kinds....	108	155	--	466	--	108
Total.....	2,854	2,777	5,180	6,990	4	3,604

1/ Includes Virginia sun-cured.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: United States, exports to Spain by type of product,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Type of product	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cigarettes						
(Million pieces) ..	126	72	11	515	231	467
Cigars						
(1,000 pieces)	(1/)	--	--	--	--	50
Chewing and Snuff						
(1,000 pounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Smoking tobacco						
in bulk						
(1,000 pounds)	540	1,323	2,193	2,988	--	1,228
Smoking tobacco						
in packages						
(1,000 pounds)	--	2	2	--	(2/)	--

1/ Less than 500 pieces. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Spain, imports by country of origin, average 1950-54,
annual 1957-61

Product and origin	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cigarettes:						
United States	671	205	9	1,489	657	951
United Kingdom ...	--	8	5	--	15	20
Other	14	--	--	--	1	--
Sub-total	685	213	14	1,489	673	971
Cigars:						
Cuba	197	890	566	485	107	23
Other	139	--	--	--	--	348
Sub-total	336	890	566	485	107	371
Cut tobacco:						
Sub-total	1/	1/	1/	1/	8	3
Total	1,021	1,103	580	1,974	788	1,345

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Estadística de Comercio Exterior de España.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Spain, Monopoly output by type of product, average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Type of product	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cigarettes (million pieces)						
American blended.	683	2,629	2,630	1,998	1,063	1,053
Spanish (dark)...	9,279	14,182	17,408	18,840	21,979	21,973
Total.....	9,962	16,811	20,038	20,838	23,042	23,026
Cigars (million pieces).. Cigarillos (million pieces).. Cut tobacco (1,000 pounds)....	() 1/(780) () 36,892	85 25	96 29	104 30	70 41	86 31 18,660

1/ Estimated from weight using 1957 through 1960 as the base.

Source: Espana Anuario Estadistico, 1962.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Spain, estimated sales by type of product, annual 1957-61

Product and origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Cigarettes (million pieces)					
Spanish Peninsular.....	17,324	19,564	20,620	22,359	23,657
Canary Islands.....	1/ 950	1/ 1,700	2,017	2,043	3,190
Imported.....	1/ 75	1/ 8	513	229	1/ 580
Total.....	18,349	21,272	23,150	24,631	27,427
Cigars (million pieces)					
Spanish Peninsular.....	106	121	125	124	135
Canary Islands.....	1/ 30	1/ 35	37	48	53
Imported.....	1/ 39	1/ 37	26	7	10
Total.....	175	193	188	179	198
Cut tobacco (1,000 pounds)					
Spanish Peninsular.....	26,343	26,506	22,529	20,260	19,145
Canary Islands.....	--	--	--	--	--
Imported.....	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	8	(3/)
Total.....	26,343	26,506	22,529	20,268	19,145

1/ FAS estimate. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Not available.

Source: Spanish Tobacco Monopoly.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Spain, estimated per capita consumption by type of product,
annual 1957-61

Product	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961
	: <u>Pounds</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>
Cigarettes.....	: 1.56	: 1.79	: 1.94	: 2.05	: 2.23
Cigars.....	: .09	: .09	: .09	: .09	: .08
Cut tobacco.....	: .90	: .89	: .75	: .67	: .66
Total.....	: 2.55	: 2.77	: 2.78	: 2.81	: 2.97

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TOBACCO
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USE OF U. S. LEAF MOMENTARILY RISING ^{CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS}

IN ITALY

OUTLOOK

The use of U. S. leaf tobaccos, particularly flue-cured and burley, by the Italian Tobacco Monopoly's factories is expected to rise during fiscal year 1963 on an absolute volume over the 8.5 million pounds used during fiscal 1962. However, the gain is not expected to be maintained in the near future because the Monopoly is actively seeking new foreign sources of low-priced tobaccos. The Monopoly's record imports of leaf tobacco during fiscal 1962 were needed to supplement the short crops of 1961 and 1962 and to permit the record export of previous crop tobaccos.

The level of future imports will depend upon both the recovery in domestic production and the volume exported, primarily to the other members of the European Economic Community (EEC). Domestic production is not expected to approach the former levels of the late 1950's, with the result that imports will remain substantially above those of the 1950's.

The demand for U. S. leaf tobaccos in the past by the Monopoly has been dependent largely upon U. S. aid-sponsored export programs. Since 1946, Italy has not been a steady or regular dollar market for large quantities of U. S. leaf, and it is not expected to become one in the near or the distant future. The Monopoly's purchases of small quantities of high quality of U. S. flue-cured and burley tobaccos are expected to be maintained, however, until usable qualities at lower prices are found from other foreign suppliers.

General Background: The tobacco industry in Italy is a State Monopoly. The Monopoly was instituted on June 15, 1863, when it was discovered that tobacco was potentially a large revenue producer. All tobacco revenue of the Italian Government has been derived from the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. Prices for domestic-grown leaf tobacco are established by law in Italy. Prices paid to growers by the Monopoly are fixed for a

three-year period and announced in a legal decree published by the Ministry of Finance. Likewise, the retail prices of tobacco products are also fixed by legal decrees of the Government. Thus, the State reserves itself the exclusive right to grow, manufacture, import, and sell tobacco and all its by-products, and prohibits all substitutes, more easily to levy a consumption tax, which amounts to the difference between production costs and sale price.

The production of tobacco is controlled by the State Monopoly from seed to Government warehouse, where the crop is ultimately stored. All tobacco is inspected in the field, and that not coming up to the Government standard is destroyed. Authorization for growing tobacco is permitted under three main types of concessions: Concessioni di Manifesto, Concessioni Speciali, Concessioni per Esportazione. Experimental work (Concessioni per Esperimento) may be conducted under any one of the three types of concessions.

(1) Concessioni di Manifesto permits the grower to deliver raw leaf directly to the State Monopoly or to a Concessioni Speciali grower without any initial grading or processing. This type of concession is generally found in older, traditional tobacco-growing areas, particularly in the Benevento, Cava dei Tirreni, Capodi Leuca, Perugia, Pontecorvo, San Sepolcro and Carpane areas, and has been granted either to holders of special concessions or to the Monopoly. This type of concession is not as important as it was before the war.

(2) In order to increase tobacco production, the Monopoly took steps to establish Concessioni Speciali (Special Concessions), which permits direct delivery of cured and fermented tobacco to the Monopoly for manufacturing without further treatment. The holder of this type of concession may also buy tobacco from other growers at prices fixed by the Monopoly for processing and subsequent delivery to the Monopoly. This type of concession is generally granted to experienced growers in order to put new areas into tobacco production and it constitutes the principal system under which tobacco is grown today. About 85 percent of the acreage is controlled under this type of license. The special concessions are found in Florence, Verona, Bologna, Lecce, Cava dei Tirreni, Benevento, Rome and Perugia areas.

The other type of concession, the Concessioni per Esportazione, permits production for export. Also, the Concessioni Speciali growers are permitted to export tobacco, subject to the Monopoly's approval. This license is granted mostly to experienced growers who have sufficient capital and technicians to carry on approved breeding programs and produce quality tobacco meeting prescribed Government standards. Under the Concessioni per Esportazione, the grower cultivates tobacco with the intent of selling it on the export market; but the practice is to sell through the Azienda Tabacchi Italiani, a collateral organ of the Monopoly that acts as the Government's export agent.

In addition to granting concessions for growing tobacco, the Monopoly itself is permitted by law to grow tobacco. However, the Monopoly does not grow any tobacco as it is all grown in Italy under the concessions described above.

Production: The cultivation and processing of tobacco in Italy is legally controlled by the "Amministrazione Autonoma dei Monopoli di Stato". Only growers holding licenses granted by the Monopoly are permitted to grow tobacco.

Following World War II, the Monopoly used various programs to stimulate domestic production to reduce the level of imports. The programs were successful in that they created an excessive stock accumulation during the early 1950's which resulted in an annual reduction of authorized plantings from 160,180 acres in 1951 to 141,225 acres in 1955, or a total cut of 12 percent. Since the 1955 season, authorized acreage has been increased annually through 1960. Authorized acreage for 1960, the latest year for which official information is available, totaled 165,426 acres, or slightly above the 1950 level of 160,309 acres. Actual plantings during the 1960 season represented only 79.3 percent of authorized acreage in contrast with about 84 percent during the 1952-57 period and 90 percent before 1952.

The principal tobacco-growing areas in Italy are the provinces of Puglia, Campania, Veneto, and Umbria which, combined, account for slightly more than 75 percent of total acreage and production. About 72 percent of the oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos is produced in Puglia. Also, important quantities are produced in Basilicata and Lazio. Maryland is produced mainly in Campania, along with a minor quantity in Lazio. Campania is the principal burley area, accounting for almost two-thirds of total acreage along with 15 percent in Lombardia and 8 percent in Lazio. Bright Italia (flue-cured) is produced chiefly in Umbria and Veneto. Small acreages are also planted in Lazio and Toscana. Cigar-type tobaccos are grown mainly in Veneto, Campania, and Umbria. Campania accounts for practically all of the Beneventano leaf and Veneto the Nostrano leaf. Kentucky fire-cured is grown principally in Toscana, Umbria, Campania and Veneto.

Before the 1961 season, domestic production was sufficient to supply about 90 percent of the Monopoly's requirements--both domestic usings and for export. However, during the past two seasons domestic production was substantially below normal because of blue mold. This disease first appeared in 1960 and was confined to the Northern part of Italy with a crop loss of less than 2 percent. During 1961, this virus disease first appeared in Southern Italy and spread northward. Crop loss in the South was placed at 85 percent and in the North at 30 percent. Crop loss for the entire 1961 season was about 67 percent. During the 1962 season, crop loss due to blue mold dropped to 3 to 4 percent. The low rate of infection last year was attributed to very dry weather and to the use of imported Australian blue-mold resistant seed and domestic-produced crossbred-resistant varieties. About 65 percent of the total acreage during the 1962 season was planted with disease-resistant varieties with the remaining 35 percent consisting of locally-produced non-resistant varieties. For the 1963 season, the entire acreage is reportedly expected to be planted with crossbred resistant varieties produced in Italy, except for some of the oriental and semi-oriental varieties. Also, the Monopoly is planning to reduce the acreage of oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos and to increase burley, which has reportedly proven to be more resistant to blue mold than the other varieties. In addition to the planting of crossbred resistant varieties for the 1963 season, growers

in November 1962 requested the government to extend and increase financial aid which was granted to them to combat blue mold. Over 40 million U. S. dollars has been budgeted for the control and eradication of this virus disease during the 1962-64 crop years.

With almost completely effective control and eradication programs for combating blue mold, the Monopoly anticipates, with the use of cross-bred resistant seed, that domestic production for 1963 would return to about normal. However, certain factors such as the drastic financial loss incurred by growers, the large reduction in the number of growers, the continued growing shortage of skilled farm laborers migrating to industrial areas, the rising farm wages for laborers, the higher returns from the rapid expanding floriculture and horticulture crops and other rising production costs, are not an inducement for the remaining growers to expand production.

The production of flue-cured tobacco has been actively promoted by the Monopoly even during the early 1950's, when excessive surplus stocks of Kentucky fire-cured, oriental, and dark air-cured tobaccos existed. Before the blue mold incident, flue-cured was the third most important kind produced. Flue-cured accounted for about 16 percent of total production, burley--17 percent; oriental and semi-oriental--26 percent; Kentucky fire-cured--16 percent; Maryland--8 percent; and all other kinds of dark air-cured tobaccos the remaining 17 percent.

Prices paid to growers for different kinds of leaf tobacco, by grades, are fixed for a three-year period and announced in a legal decree published by the Ministry of Finance. Grower prices for loose dried leaf tobaccos for the 1961-63 crops were announced on August 22, 1960. In addition to the basic price for loose dried leaf, growers receive fixed overcharges for unprocessed tobaccos. These overcharges vary according to kind of leaf tobacco and are intended to cover increased labor and curing costs incurred by growers for the 1962 crop. The overcharges for the 1961 crop were variable fixed percentages of the basic price for the different kinds of leaf tobaccos to aid growers whose yields were reduced by blue mold.

Growers issued Concessioni Speciali licenses are permitted to purchase tobacco from other growers at prices fixed (basic, plus overcharges) by the Monopoly for further processing or treatment and subsequent delivery to the Monopoly. These concessionaires are paid fixed processing costs which are dependent upon the following: (1) the kind of leaf; (2) the grade of leaf; (3) type of manufactured product for which it is intended; and (4) quality (price class) of the manufactured product.

Average prices paid to growers by the Monopoly for all kinds of leaf tobacco, processed and unprocessed, were equivalent to 44.0 U. S. cents per pound during fiscal 1961, compared with 37.9 cents for fiscal 1955. Prices paid for unprocessed leaf purchased from Concessioni di Manifesto growers averaged 21.1 cents during fiscal 1961, compared with 16.5 cents for fiscal 1955. The average price paid for all kinds of processed leaf tobacco from Concessioni Speciali growers for fiscal 1955, 1958, and 1961 was equivalent to 41.7, 47.6, and 48.4 U. S. cents per pound,

respectively.

Trade: Since 1949, Italy has been a net exporter of unmanufactured tobacco on a calendar year basis, except for 1962. However, the Monopoly's imports on a fiscal year basis for 1959 and 1962 exceeded fiscal exports. The record imports during fiscal 1962 reflected the below-normal 1961 domestic crop, damaged extensively by blue mold, and Italy's strong efforts to maintain a high level of exports to the other members of EEC. Most of the exports during fiscal 1962 were reportedly from the crop grown in 1960.

The Monopoly's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during fiscal 1962 totaled 30.0 million pounds, or the largest since fiscal 1957. Shipments to West Germany accounted for almost half of the Monopoly's total exports, consisting primarily of flue-cured and burley. Exports to the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the United States have been rising and during fiscal 1962 amounted to 4.8, 2.0, and 3.1 million pounds, respectively. Other important markets for Italian tobaccos include Switzerland, Congo (Leopoldville), Sweden, Egypt, and Portugal.

The Monopoly's exports of flue-cured during fiscal 1962 totaled 8.0 million pounds, compared with 5.2 million for the previous fiscal year and represented about 27 percent of the total shipments. West Germany is the principal market, taking more than one half of total shipments. Other markets taking Italian flue-cured tobacco include the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

Burley exports during fiscal 1962 totaled 9.3 million pounds, compared with 11.3 million in fiscal 1961 and 12.1 million in fiscal 1960. Burley exports represented 31 percent of total shipments during fiscal 1962. West Germany was the principal export market accounting for three-fourths of total shipments. Other countries buying Italian burley include the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Congo (Leopoldville), Sweden, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

Switzerland is the principal market for Italian Maryland leaf tobacco. Total exports of Maryland during fiscal 1962, at 815,000 pounds, recovered somewhat from the fiscal 1961 low of 491,000 pounds, but were still considerably below past fiscal years.

The Monopoly's exports of Kentucky fire-cured tobaccos totaled 4.8 million pounds during fiscal 1962, compared with 4.4 million for the previous fiscal year. The Netherlands is the most important market, with Belgium-Luxembourg, Sweden, Congo (Leopoldville), Egypt, and West Germany taking significant quantities.

Exports of oriental tobaccos totaled 5.7 million pounds during fiscal 1962 and represented about 19 percent of total shipments. The United States and West Germany are the principal export outlets, along with smaller quantities shipped to Switzerland and the Netherlands.

The Monopoly's re-exports of imported unmanufactured tobaccos have ranged from .3 to 1.2 million pounds from fiscal 1957 through fiscal 1962. These

tobaccos consisted only of dark air-cured and oriental tobaccos. Also, the published data show no re-exports of U. S. leaf.

The Monopoly itself is permitted to export leaf tobacco, but in actuality the Azienda Tabacchi Italiani, a collateral organ of the Monopoly, acts as the Government's export agent. Also, growers issued Concessioni per Esportazione licenses are permitted to export leaf, but in practice sell through the Government's export agent. Since January 1, 1961, holders of Concessioni Speciali licenses have been authorized to export leaf tobacco directly. Before that time, export was permissible through the Government's export agent, but was subject to the Monopoly's approval. Concessionaires' exports of leaf tobacco totaled 259,000 pounds in fiscal 1960, 4,259,000 pounds in fiscal 1961, and 18,369,000 pounds in fiscal 1962. These above shipments are not included in the Monopoly's exports of unmanufactured tobacco. Also, there is no breakdown of these export shipments by kind of tobacco. Therefore, Italy's total exports of unmanufactured tobacco for fiscal 1962 amounted to a record of 48.4 million pounds, compared with 31.0 million for the previous fiscal year. Also, during late calendar year 1962, growers reportedly demanded complete liberalization of leaf tobacco exports. They want all sales for export to be made directly by growers and not the Monopoly.

The Monopoly's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during fiscal 1962 totaled a record 78.0 million pounds, or more than 3 times larger than the fiscal average of 25.0 million for 1957-61 period. The larger imports were needed to supplement the short crops of 1961 and 1962.

Imports of leaf tobacco from the United States, Turkey, and Brazil and re-exports from the Netherlands, mainly Indonesian leaf, were up sharply from fiscal 1961. Takings from Greece were up slightly, while imports from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were down from fiscal 1961. Italy's purchases of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco during calendar year 1962 totaled 10.5 million pounds. About one-third of this quantity arrived before June 30, 1962, with the remainder arriving after July 1, 1962. Thus, a major portion of the Rhodesian leaf will show up in the Monopoly's imports for fiscal 1963.

Practically all of the Monopoly's imports of oriental tobaccos are obtained under bilateral trading arrangements. Likewise, a high percentage of all U. S. leaf tobacco imports were purchased under various U. S. aid-sponsored export programs, except for the large dollar purchase of about 16 million pounds exported during June and July of 1962. For the period August 1962-April 1963 Italian purchases as indicated by exports have amounted to less than 200,000 pounds. The Monopoly's imports of U. S. leaf consist mainly of high quality flue-cured and burley tobaccos needed for blending purposes in cigarette manufacture.

Italy's trade in tobacco products is rather small when compared with leaf tobacco. Trade consists mainly of cigarettes in which Italy is a net importer. Cigarette imports during calendar year 1961 totaled 3.0 million pounds, or almost 3 times larger than the 1950-54 average of 1.1 million. The principal suppliers include West Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, and Switzerland. Also, not included in the official import

statistics, is an unknown quantity of Swiss cigarettes manufactured for the Italian Tobacco Monopoly. This agreement between the Italian Tobacco Monopoly and the Swiss Cigarette Manufacturing Association has been in effect since November 1948, and notes that an unspecified quantity of Swiss cigarettes will be imported into Italy against exports of Italian leaf to Switzerland. In addition, the Swiss association has obligated itself to manufacture cigarettes from Italian tobaccos and sell them in Switzerland.

Italy's exports of cigarettes are destined mainly to France and the Republic of Somali. Total shipments during the 1959-61 period averaged about 260,000 pounds annually.

Leaf Usings: The use of leaf tobacco by the Monopoly's factories rose from 130 million pounds during fiscal 1958 to almost 145 million in fiscal 1962. Prior to fiscal 1962, the proportionate use of domestic leaf showed an upward trend and accounted for 85 percent of total use in fiscal 1961 with a corresponding decline in the use of imported leaf. Use of U. S. leaf during this period ranged from 5.4 to 6.6 million pounds on a fiscal year basis. However, during fiscal 1962 the use of domestic leaf dropped to 76 percent of total use with the U. S. and other imported leaf offsetting the decline. Use of U. S. leaf during fiscal 1962 totaled 8.5 million, compared with 5.6 for the previous fiscal year. The use of U. S. leaf during fiscal 1963 probably rose over fiscal 1962, but this level of use is not expected to be maintained in subsequent fiscal years. The use of other imported leaf tobaccos turned upward during fiscal 1961 after declining for a number of years and amounted to 14.9 million pounds. Its use rose to 26.0 million in fiscal 1962 with additional absolute gains expected in the future.

Output and Sales of Products: The Monopoly now has 22 factories manufacturing tobacco products, but none manufactures a complete line of products. The factories are equipped with the latest machinery and other modernized equipment and have an output capacity to equate possible increases in future consumer demand for tobacco products.

The Monopoly has 19 factories producing cigarettes. The larger ones include Napoli G. Ferrasis, Milano, Bologna, Chiaravalle, Torino, Modena, and Lucca. The Lucca factory produces the largest volume of cigars and cigarillos of the 10 factories manufacturing these two products. There are 9 factories producing cut tobacco with Venezia, Torino, Lucca, Verona, and Napoli S.S. Apostoli accounting for about 80 percent of total output.

Output of tobacco products during fiscal 1962 totaled 136.5 million pounds, compared with 128.1 million in fiscal 1961 and the fiscal average of 95.1 million for the 1951-55 period. The rise in cigarette output has more than offset the decline in the production of the other products. Cigarettes accounted for 90 percent of total output during fiscal 1962 in contrast with 80 percent during fiscal 1951-55.

Cigarette output during fiscal 1962 totaled 122.8 million pounds, compared with 113.1 million in fiscal 1961 and the fiscal 1951-55 average of 76.4

million. The Monopoly during fiscal 1962 produced 35 different brands of cigarettes, including 11 filter-tipped brands, composed of the following types: oriental, blended (similar to the American-type), Virginia (similar to the English-type) and the various domestic Nazionali brands. Most of the light-type tobaccos used in the production of blended and Virginia types of cigarettes is of domestic origin. Imports in the past consisted only of high-quality flue-cured and burley tobaccos from the United States needed for blending. During the past year, the Monopoly has purchased a considerable quantity of low-grade Rhodesian flue-cured and is reportedly seeking out other suppliers of low-price flue-cured tobaccos. The imports of oriental tobaccos used in cigarette manufacture supplement those of domestic production.

Combined production of cigars and cigarillos during fiscal 1962, at 2.6 million pounds, was only one-half the 5.2 million pounds produced during the fiscal 1951-55 period. There are 9 different brands of cigars manufactured with Toscani and Toscanelli brands accounting for 98 percent of total output. In addition, there are 3 brands of domestic cigarillos which are Branca, Avana, and Roma--with Branca accounting for slightly less than 60 percent of total production. Leaf used in the production of these two products consist mainly of domestic origin, along with some imported leaf from Brazil and Java (Indonesian leaf) used as filler and some wrapper from Sumatra (Indonesia).

Production of cut tobacco, including both pipe and that for "roll-your-own" cigarettes, continued to decline through fiscal 1962. Also, the production of snuff continues to decline. Of special interest, none of the Monopoly's factories produce any chewing tobacco.

Sales of tobacco products, including imports, in Italy during fiscal 1962 totaled 137.5 million pounds, compared with 129.5 million in fiscal 1961 and the average of 92.5 million for fiscal 1951-55. Cigarette sales represented 89.5 percent of total sales during fiscal 1962, compared with 81.0 percent during the fiscal 1951-55 period.

Cigarette sales during fiscal 1962 totaled 123.1 million pounds--up 7.6 percent from the fiscal 1961 level of 114.3 million and 64.3 percent above the fiscal average of 74.9 million for the 1951-55 period. Combined sales of all the Nazionali brands--Nazionali, Nazionali Esportazione, Nazionali Esportazione filtro, Nazionali Esportazione Super filtro--continue to grow in popularity and represented about 75 percent of total sales during fiscal 1962, compared with about 69 percent in fiscal 1961 and 60 percent during the fiscal 1951-55 period. Sales of imported brands have increased substantially since the earlier 1950's. Sales during fiscal 1962, at 3.3 million pounds, were almost 5 times larger than the fiscal average of 654,000 pounds for 1951-55 period and represented 2.7 percent of total sales. Filter-tipped sales of domestic manufacture continue to rise and accounted for 27.8 percent of total sales of domestic brands during fiscal 1962, compared with 19.7 percent for the previous fiscal year. Combined sales of domestic-made and imported filter tips

represented 29.2 percent of total cigarette sales in fiscal 1962, compared with 21.0 percent in fiscal 1961.

Sales of cigars during fiscal 1962 continued downward, while sales of cigarillos rose. Cigar sales totaled 3.1 million pounds in contrast with the fiscal average of 4.6 million for the 1951-55 period. Cigarillo sales amounted to 389,000 pounds, or up 36 percent from the stable level of 285,000 pounds for the past 4 fiscal years. Also, total sales of cut tobacco continue downward and amounted to 10.0 million pounds, compared with 10.7 million in fiscal 1961. Sales of snuff, likewise, continue to decline.

Retail prices of tobacco products are fixed by law through governmental decrees, for both domestic-made and imported brands. The average retail price of all cigarettes sold during fiscal 1962 was equivalent to about 30.4 U. S. cents per pack of 20. Retail prices of domestic-made cigarettes show oriental brands the highest, American-type blended, straight Virginia and other blended brands medium-priced and the dark-type domestic brands the lowest. Retail prices of oriental-type brands such as Due Palme, Eva, Edelweiss-filter, Edelweiss-regular, Serraglio were equivalent to 48.0 U. S. cents per pack of 20. Other oriental brands sell for 44.8 cents for Macedonia extra, 40.0 cents for Macedonia Oro, 38.4 cents for Guibek (regular and filter), and 32.0 cents for Sport and Macedonia. Retail prices for American blended-type cigarettes such as Cow Boy and Colombo sell for 44.8 cents per pack, and Stop (regular and filter) for 48.0 cents. The price of the one brand of English-type cigarettes, Virginia (regular and filter), retails for 44.8 U. S. cents per package of 20. Prices for other blended-type brands such as MEC filter, Gran filter, Tre Stelle (filter and regular) and Aurora retail for 48.0, 44.8, 40.0, and 32.0 U. S. cents, respectively, for a package of 20. Retail prices for dark-type brands such as Nazionali Esportazione Super (filter and regular), Nazionali Esportazione (filter and regular), Nazionali, Sax and Alfa were equivalent to 38.4, 32.0, 25.6, 24.0 and 22.4 U. S. cents, respectively, per pack of 20. The retail price of the one mentholated brand, Mentola, sells for 24 cents for a package of 10. Since November 27, 1962, the retail price of all cigarettes, both domestic-made and imported brands, was increased the equivalent of 3.2 U. S. cents per pack of 20.

Retail prices for the most popular brands of cigars, Toscani and Toscanelli, are equivalent to 6.4 and 2.9 U. S. cents each, respectively. Other brands of cigars such as Virginia, Brenta, Sella, Minghetti, and Cavour ranged from 8.0 to 32.0 cents each. Retail prices of cigarillos ranged from 2.0 to 5.0 U. S. cents each.

The most popular brand of cut tobacco is Forte 1st Quality, which is sold in 20 and 50-gram packages, retails for 16 and 36 U. S. cents, respectively. S. Giustina is a leading brand of snuff which sells for U. S. \$1.45 per pound.

Per capita consumption of tobacco products in Italy is estimated at 2.75 pounds, compared with the fiscal average of less than 2 pounds during the

1951-55 period. Cigarettes account for almost 90 percent of total tobacco consumption on a per capita basis.

Taxation: Taxes on tobacco products are extremely high in Italy as contrasted with other European countries. Revenues from tobacco are derived from import duties on manufactured products, including a stamp tax, a general turnover and a transaction tax which are payable at importation. The importation of both leaf tobacco and manufactured products are reserved to the State.

The state has collected about 80 percent of the wholeaale price of tobacco products through taxes since the early 1930's. The theoretical tax, as applied, permits the State to collect 77 percent of the wholesale price leaving 23 percent to the Monopoly to cover all of its costs. At the end of each fiscal year it is required to return the unused proportion which has ranged from 2 to 3 percent of the wholesale price, to the State. Taxes as a percent of the fixed retail price equal about 73 percent for ordinary quality products and about 71 percent for superior quality products. Retailer's margins represent about 5.6 percent of the fixed retail price for ordinary products and 7.6 percent for superior-quality products.

Revenues derived by the Italian Government from tobacco represented about 12 percent of total revenue collected by the State during fiscal 1962, compared with about 15.5 percent during the early fiscal 1950's.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Italy, per capita consumption by type of products, by fiscal years beginning July 1, average 1950-54, and 1957 through 1961

Product	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Cigarettes.....	1.58	1.99	2.05	2.10	2.23	2.44
Cigars and cigarillos.....	.11	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07
Cut tobacco.....	.24	.23	.23	.22	.21	.20
Snuff.....	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02
Total.....	1.95	2.31	2.37	2.41	2.53	2.73

Source: Italian Tobacco Monopoly.

TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED: Italy, estimated area, yield per acre and production by kinds, average 1950-54, annual 1957-62

Kind	: Area	: Yield per acre	: Production	: Kind	: Area	: Yield per acre	: Production
	: <u>Acres</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>		: <u>Acres</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>
			1,000				1,000
Flue-cured:				Dark air-cured:			
Average:				(continued):			
1950-54.	12,450	1,892	23,555	1959.....	22,590	1,603	36,204
				1960.....	22,160	1,136	25,180
Annual:				1961 1/.....	17,302	674	11,654
1957.....	15,031	1,919	30,049	1962 1/.....	14,554	1,000	14,550
1958.....	17,015	1,855	31,570	Oriental and			
1959.....	16,748	1,562	26,160	semi-oriental:			
1960.....	17,015	1,419	24,151	Average:			
1961 1/.....	14,791	620	9,167	1950-54.....	62,051	726	45,033
1962 1/.....	13,912	1,268	17,637				
Burley:				Annual:			
Average:				1957.....	59,640	778	46,429
1950-54.....	6,160	2,397	14,768	1958.....	63,769	746	47,553
				1959.....	64,157	840	53,876
Annual:				1960.....	57,868	624	36,116
1957.....	9,415	2,716	25,573	1961 1/.....	51,926	346	17,943
1958.....	10,487	2,287	23,986	1962 1/.....	47,937	474	22,708
1959.....	13,378	2,745	36,726	Fire-cured:			
1960.....	14,505	2,413	35,000	Average:			
1961 1/.....	14,816	303	4,495	1950-54.....	27,446	1,450	39,784
1962 1/.....	10,798	1,613	17,416				
Maryland:				Annual:			
Average:				1957.....	18,992	1,564	29,696
1950-54.....	3,612	2,523	9,114	1958.....	21,658	1,469	31,812
				1959.....	17,678	1,635	28,896
Annual:				1960.....	15,370	1,238	19,021
1957.....	4,186	2,991	12,522	1961 1/.....	11,448	789	9,034
1958.....	4,789	2,601	12,456	1962 1/.....	12,256	1,097	13,448
1959.....	4,954	3,472	17,198	All kinds:			
1960.....	4,213	3,408	14,356	Average:			
1961 1/.....	3,862	274	1,058	1950-54.....	131,157	1,221	160,146
1962 1/.....	1,483	1,635	2,425				
Dark air-cured:				Annual:			
Average:				1957.....	126,276	1,355	171,121
1950-54.....	19,438	1,435	27,892	1958.....	139,775	1,282	179,168
				1959.....	139,505	1,427	199,060
Annual:				1960.....	131,131	1,173	153,824
1957.....	19,012	1,412	26,852	1961 1/.....	114,145	467	53,351
1958.....	22,057	1,441	31,791	1962 1/.....	100,940	874	88,184

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

LEAF TOBACCO: Italy, grower prices for loose dried leaf tobacco, by
kind and grade, for 1961-63 crops

Kind and variety	Grade					Waste
	1	2	3	4		
	U. S. cents per pound					
Levantini (oriental):						
Xanti-Yaka.....	59.4	49.6	32.4	16.9	4.0	
Perustitza.....	47.0	39.2	25.3	14.2	3.6	
Erzegovina, Pors cian, Samsun, Trapisum, etc.....	44.6	36.9	24.1	12.8	3.3	
Bright Italia (flue-cured).....	35.4	29.8	<u>1/</u> 23.2	10.8	3.6	
Maryland.....	29.6	25.0	20.4	8.6	3.3	
Burley.....	26.8	21.3	<u>1/</u> 17.4	7.9	3.3	
Dark air-cured kinds:						
Beneventano.....	27.7	20.7	16.7	8.0	2.9	
Nostrano						
(a) Whole leaves.....	37.7	31.1	23.1	11.2	3.3	
(b) Whole leaves-wrapper.....	--	37.7	31.1	--	--	
(c) Broken leaves						
1. Cured in bundles.....	28.0	18.1-22.6	--	--	3.3	
2. Cured in pieces.....		(from 8.7 to 15.7, grades not applicable)			3.3	
Kentucky fire-cured:						
1st category.....	47.2	37.0	23.3	9.6	2.5	
2nd category.....	43.3	34.3	21.7	8.6	2.5	
3rd category.....	35.8	28.0	19.0	7.5	2.5	
4th category.....	31.6	24.7	17.3	6.7	2.5	
Subtropicali (cigar leaf) <u>2/</u>						
1st category:						
Top binder.....	38.3	35.0	30.5	--	3.6	
Common binder.....	35.0	30.5	28.4	--	3.6	
Cigarettes.....	30.5	28.4	24.2	15.3	3.6	
Top smoking tobacco.....	--	--	23.0	12.7	3.6	
2nd category:						
Common binder.....	32.7	28.4	26.5	--	3.6	
Cigarettes.....	28.4	26.5	22.5	14.7	3.6	
Top smoking tobacco.....	--	--	21.3	--	3.6	
Smoking tobacco.....	--	--	--	12.2	3.6	
3rd category:						
Cigarettes.....	26.9	25.0	21.0	13.9	3.6	
Top smoking tobacco.....	--	--	20.0	--	3.6	
Smoking tobacco.....	--	--	--	11.6	2.2	
Yellow Spadone unirrigated <u>3/</u>	20.7	18.4	14.6	8.4	2.2	
Brown Spadone irrigated <u>4/</u>	18.9	15.5	12.3	7.8	2.2	
Salento Leccese for smoking tobacco and Nicotiane for nicotine extraction.....		(from 12.3 to 16.6, grades not applicable)			2.6	

1/ Growers in September 1962 agreed to reduce the basic price on tobaccos produced from Australian blue mold resistant seed to 19.7 cents for flue-cured and to 14.9 cents for burley, because of lower quality. 2/ Includes Resistant 142, Brasil del Grappa, Goyano, Hybrid No. 4, Round Tip, Big Cuban, Big Havana, and Brasile 11. 3/ Includes Secco, Erbasanta, and Moro di Cori. 4/ Includes Spagnuolo, and Brasile Salvaggio.

LEAF TOBACCO: Italy, fixed overcharges paid to growers for dried loose-leaf tobacco, by kind and variety, for the 1962 crop.

Kind and variety	: Fixed : overcharge : U.S. cents : per pound	:	Kind and variety	: Fixed : overcharge : U.S. cents : per pound
Bright Italia (flue-cured):	:	:	Levantini (oriental):	:
Domestic varieties.....	5.8	:	Xanti-Yaka.....	10.9
Australian varieties..... ^{1/}	13.1	:	Perustitza.....	10.0
Crossbred varieties (Fl's)..... ^{2/}	3.5	:	Erzegovina.....	8.2
Burley:	:	:	Subtropicali (cigar leaf):	:
Domestic varieties.....	5.8	:	1st category.....	9.9
Australian varieties..... ^{1/}	13.1	:	2nd category.....	7.4
Crossbred varieties (Fl's)..... ^{2/}	3.8	:	3rd category.....	5.1
Kentucky fire-cured:	:	:	Dark air-cured kinds:	:
1st category.....	6.8	:	Nostrano.....	7.3
2nd category.....	6.0	:	Beneventano.....	6.9
3rd category.....	5.1	:	Maryland.....	5.8
4th category.....	4.2	:		:

^{1/} Includes 7.3 U. S. cents granted over and above the fixed overcharge of 5.8 cents for Australian varieties only because their yields were less than the common domestic varieties. ^{2/}Flue-cured crossbred varieties were reduced from 4.2 cents and burley crossbred varieties from 4.4 cents in late September 1962 because the hybrids produced lower-quality leaf.

LEAF TOBACCO: Italy, average prices paid by the Monopoly for unprocessed leaf tobacco from Concessioni di Manifesto growers and processed leaf tobacco from Concessioni Speciali growers, by kinds, during fiscal 1960-61, compared with fiscal 1957-58

Kind of leaf tobacco	Concessioni di Manifesto		Concessioni Speciali	
	1957-58	1960-61	1957-58	1960-61
	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents	U.S. cents
	per pound	per pound	per pound	per pound
Levantini (oriental):				
Xanti-Yaka.....	33.4	38.0	75.9	74.2
Erzegovina.....	19.0	22.4	55.2	54.1
Perustitza.....	25.8	28.5	61.0	63.8
Samsun.....	--	--	55.1	65.2
Porsucian.....	19.9	23.0	--	--
Other varieties.....	--	--	58.9	45.4
Total.....	22.4	24.1	67.2	67.1
Bright Italia (flue-cured).....	21.8	24.1	49.8	53.2
Maryland.....	17.5	18.7	38.6	38.2
Burley.....	18.3	19.6	41.6	39.4
Subtropicali (cigar leaf):				
Resistente.....	21.1	--	38.3	38.6
Goyana.....	--	--	41.9	37.5
Brasile 11.....	--	--	--	37.1
Other varieties.....	--	---	41.5	36.5
Total.....	21.1	--	38.4	38.6
Dark air-cured types:				
Nostrano.....	25.7	25.2	34.2	35.6
Beneventano.....	17.8	19.5	31.2	36.6
Moro di Cori.....	12.8	10.3	--	--
Total.....	18.5	20.0	33.9	35.7
Kentucky (fire-cured).....	19.2	22.0	32.0	32.4
Other kinds:				
Spadone.....	15.6	19.3	--	--
Brasile Salvaggio.....	14.3	16.9	--	--
Spagnuolo.....	13.7	17.2	--	--
Secco di Sardegna.....	14.7	17.4	--	--
Average of all kinds.....	19.1	21.1	47.6	48.4

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Italy, Monopoly exports and reexports by kinds, by country of destination, for fiscal years beginning July 1, 1956 through 1961

Kind and destination	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
All kinds:						
Germany, West.....	5,207	6,208	7,922	14,445	12,756	14,386
Netherlands.....	5,071	2,330	3,325	3,028	4,064	4,729
Switzerland.....	2,443	2,332	3,637	3,127	1,450	1,713
United States.....	3,212	3,287	3,797	2,486	2,561	3,090
Belgium & Luxembourg....	1,429	1,349	1,375	1,960	971	1,976
Portugal.....	1,217	1,883	1,400	348	1,189	338
Egypt.....	589	1,781	1,368	813	486	424
United Kingdom.....	719	613	532	513	943	78
Sweden.....	653	7	661	580	272	807
Congo (Leopoldville)....	1,358	1,980	1,144	866	414	734
France.....	2,141	919	(1/)	--	22	66
Czechoslovakia.....	--	--	--	--	596	986
USSR.....	6,669	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, East.....	366	--	282	--	386	182
Algeria.....	397	688	(1/)	--	--	420
Tunisia.....	441	531	229	--	--	--
Morocco.....	265	220	(1/)	--	--	--
Fr. overseas territories:	287	331	564	282	632	39
Others.....	177	142	133	174	22	18
Total.....	32,641	24,601	26,369	28,622	26,764	29,986
Flue-Cured:						
Germany, West.....	163	573	474	3,109	2,211	4,822
Netherlands.....	1,162	461	919	795	1,249	1,260
United Kingdom.....	719	613	532	513	852	78
Belgium & Luxembourg....	--	560	307	297	297	845
Egypt.....	161	604	299	229	220	--
Czechoslovakia.....	--	--	--	--	199	916
Switzerland.....	203	337	659	15	89	119
Fr. overseas territories:	--	--	--	11	40	--
Portugal.....	--	331	132	--	--	--
Sweden.....	295	--	482	269	--	--
Others.....	227	249	197	82	42	3
Total.....	2,930	3,728	4,001	5,320	5,199	8,043
Burley:						
Germany, West.....	4,226	5,112	7,064	10,011	8,345	7,116
Portugal.....	1,217	1,530	1,268	348	1,189	338
Netherlands.....	999	549	441	470	898	539
Switzerland.....	631	705	806	465	477	392
Congo (Leopoldville)....	421	390	154	84	159	216
Belgium & Luxembourg....	646	666	37	426	137	491
Fr. overseas territories:	--	2	--	84	93	--
Egypt.....	150	725	706	176	--	--
France.....	1,865	919	--	--	--	--
Sweden.....	--	7	66	--	--	141

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Italy, Monopoly exports and reexports by kinds, by country of destination, for fiscal years beginning July 1, 1956 through 1961 -- continued

Kind and destination	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Burley cont'd:</u>						
Others.....	134	67	159	66	28	69
Total.....	10,238	10,672	10,701	12,130	11,326	9,302
<u>Maryland:</u>						
Switzerland.....	734	450	576	1,113	336	465
Fr. overseas territories:	--	141	396	104	93	--
Netherlands.....	15	7	18	13	--	5
France.....	276	--	--	--	10	44
Congo (Leopoldville)....	--	--	72	49	--	20
Others.....	796	1,004	--	--	52	281
Total.....	1,821	1,602	1,062	1,279	491	815
<u>Kentucky Fire-Cured:</u>						
Netherlands.....	2,471	866	1,658	1,466	1,645	2,219
Belgium & Luxembourg....	769	66	428	576	498	418
Czechoslovakia.....	--	--	--	--	397	70
Germany, East.....	366	--	275	--	386	--
Fr. overseas territories:	110	88	141	57	385	39
Sweden.....	357	--	112	311	272	666
Congo (Leopoldville)....	937	1,590	919	733	255	498
Egypt.....	278	445	363	408	244	424
Germany, West.....	456	179	140	542	224	389
Switzerland.....	51	40	605	22	(1/)	--
Others.....	63	181	--	25	62	104
Total.....	5,858	3,455	4,641	4,140	4,368	4,827
<u>Oriental:</u>						
Germany, West.....	362	344	246	782	1,976	2,059
United States.....	2,782	2,623	3,623	1,436	1,747	3,090
Netherlands.....	421	448	292	284	266	128
Switzerland.....	362	395	535	995	72	416
Belgium & Luxembourg....	--	--	550	661	--	--
USSR.....	6,669	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total.....	10,596	3,810	5,146	4,157	4,061	5,693
<u>All Other Kinds:</u>						
United States.....	430	664	276	1,051	723	--
Switzerland.....	461	406	457	517	441	322
Belgium & Luxembourg....	13	57	50	--	39	222
Fr. overseas territories:	73	46	27	27	17	--
Others.....	170	161	8	--	99	762
Total.....	1,147	1,334	818	1,595	1,319	1,306

1/ If any, included in others.

Source: Italian Tobacco Monopoly.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Italy, Monopoly imports by country of origin
for fiscal years beginning July 1, 1956
through 1961

Country of origin	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	5,448	5,589	9,324	8,117	4,989	11,020
Turkey.....	4,885	4,169	5,495	3,558	4,174	25,877
Greece.....	9,636	9,588	10,788	3,576	5,400	5,724
Yugoslavia.....	1,587	2,138	2,028	2,368	2,205	2,031
Bulgaria.....	3,633	2,291	1,679	497	4,278	1,599
Brazil.....	4,414	--	2,401	9	58	13,108
Netherlands 1/.....	--	--	--	13	30	13,732
Cuba.....	199	88	226	140	--	--
Others.....	--	--	5	--	50	4,926
Total.....	29,802	23,863	31,946	18,278	21,184	78,017

1/ Reexports.

Source: Italian Tobacco Monopoly.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United States, exports to Italy, by kinds, for
fiscal years beginning July 1, 1956 through
1961

Kind	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured.....	4,611	1,074	9,255	4,271	2,885	12,529
Burley.....	1,838	--	3,144	3,124	2,182	5,192
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured..	3,966	990	446	77	405	38
Va. fire-cured 1/.....	42	--	4	12	52	21
Maryland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
One Sucker.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green River.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cigar leaf.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
All other kinds.....	--	4	--	--	--	--
Total.....	10,457	1,168	12,849	7,484	5,524	17,780

1/ Includes Virginia sun-cured.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Italy, imports by type of product and country of origin,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Product and origin	: <u>Average</u> :	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	: 1,000 :	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>pounds</u> :	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cigarettes:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany, West.....	(1/)	98	129	(1/)	598	1,023
Netherlands.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	557	705
United States.....	267	199	121	63	502	550
Switzerland.....	680	1,151	640	21	350	315
France.....	47	309	271	(1/)	63	(1/)
Others.....	58	81	88	52	384	406
Subtotal.....	1,052	1,838	1,249	136	2,454	2,999
Cigars & cigarillos.....	(2/)	3	(2/)	--	7	16
Cut tobacco.....	4	4	(2/)	1	85	122
Snuff & chewing tobacco:	--	--	--	--	(2/)	508
Total.....	1,056	1,845	1,249	137	2,546	3,645

1/ If any, included in others. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Italy, exports by type of product and by country of destination,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-61

Product and destination	: <u>Average</u> :	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	: 1,000 :	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	: <u>pounds</u> :	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Cigarettes:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somali Republic.....	89	178	115	79	81	111
France.....	2	198	243	164	145	84
Others.....	80	13	19	16	34	63
Subtotal.....	171	389	377	259	260	258
Cigars and cigarillos:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France.....	77	43	45	27	36	30
Others.....	36	6	640	244	23	7
Subtotal.....	113	49	685	271	59	37
Cut tobacco.....	7	21	22	26	69	49
Snuff & chewing tobacco:	3	7	5	7	71	4
Total.....	294	466	1,089	563	459	348

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Italy, output by type of product for fiscal years beginning July 1, average 1950-54, and 1957 through 1961

Product	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Cigarettes.....	76,401	100,709	103,606	105,976	113,122	122,865
Cigars and cigarillos....	5,165	3,610	2,933	2,698	2,731	2,562
Cut tobacco....	12,159	11,992	12,255	12,194	11,230	10,192
Snuff.....	1,344	1,187	1,063	1,171	995	879
Total.....	95,069	117,498	119,857	122,039	128,078	136,498

Source: Italian Tobacco Monopoly.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Italy, sales by type of product for fiscal years beginning July 1, average 1950-54, and 1957 through 1961

Product	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Cigarettes.....	74,908	98,999	102,698	106,510	114,339	123,075
Cigars.....	4,633	3,403	3,271	3,191	3,132	3,056
Cigarillos.....	413	286	282	287	285	389
Cut tobacco:						
Cigarette.....	393	516	493	434	384	^{2/}
Pipe.....	10,900	10,983	11,061	10,850	10,267	9,923
Imported.....	12	31	30	40	75	112
Subtotal.....	11,305	11,530	11,584	11,324	10,726	10,035
Snuff.....	1,266	1,104	1,056	1,021	975	906
Total.....	92,525	115,322	118,891	122,333	129,457	137,461

^{1/} Preliminary; subject to revision. ^{2/} Breakdown not available, included with pipe tobacco.

Source: Italian Tobacco Monopoly.

CIGARETTES: Italy, sales of leading brands for fiscal years beginning July 1, average 1950-54, and 1957 through 1961

Brand	Fiscal year beginning July 1					
	Average	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}
	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Non-Filter:						
Nazionali Esportazione..	28,460	40,143	36,408	28,971	25,269	
Nazionali.....	16,362	16,092	17,712	24,702	28,626	
Alfa.....	15,268	19,677	20,207	20,956	20,383	
Nazionali Esportazione :						
Super.....	--	6,531	7,559	7,445	6,818	
Stop.....	405	1,887	2,321	3,141	2,564	
Sport.....	1,981	2,239	1,606	1,085	914	
Aurora.....	1,323	1,346	1,271	1,049	1,097	
Serraglio.....	651	1,115	1,011	962	956	
Africa.....	5,262	1,510	1,275	827	749	
Other.....	5,496	3,538	3,000	2,677	2,205	
Subtotal.....	74,208	94,078	92,370	91,815	89,581	86,467
Filter:						
Nazionali Esportazione :						
Super.....	--	--	4,223	8,236	8,642	
Giubek.....	5	2,044	2,284	2,442	2,108	
Stop.....	--	724	1,291	1,218	1,228	
Nazionali Exportazione..	--	--	--	408	9,161	
Gran.....	--	--	299	303	317	
Edelweiss.....	18	337	235	176	170	
Tre Stella.....	23	148	154	140	100	
Virginia.....	--	32	99	95	91	
Other.....	--	--	--	61	91	
Subtotal.....	46	3,285	8,585	13,079	21,908	33,332
Imported:						
Subtotal.....	654	1,636	1,743	1,616	2,850	3,276
Total.....	74,908	98,999	102,698	106,510	114,339	123,075

^{1/} Preliminary; subject to revision. Breakdown by brands currently not available.

Source: Italian Tobacco Monopoly.

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WORLD CIGARETTE OUTPUT

UP SLIGHTLY

World cigarette output during 1962 totaled 2,388 billion pieces--up only 2.4 percent from the 2,332 billion produced in 1961. Both the percentage increase and the absolute volume gain from the preceding year were smallest since 1954. The percentage rise from the preceding year averaged 5 percent annually during the 1956-61 period. The annual absolute gain in volume during this same period average almost 100 billion pieces, in contrast with only 56 billion last year.

The upward trend in world cigarette production is expected to continue, but the annual percentage increases probably will not exceed 3 percent. The continued rise is based upon further industrialization and urbanization, rising incomes, and standards of living which create a strong consumer demand for cigarettes. The introduction of new filter tip brands or new blended brands containing high-quality imported leaf stimulates cigarette sales in many countries. Greater availability of American blended brands, either imported or produced domestically, has enhanced cigarette sales significantly in a number of countries.

The continent of Asia (excluding Mainland China, North Vietnam, and North Korea) last year shows the largest percentage increase in cigarette output from 1961, followed by Oceania, Western Europe, South America, Africa, Eastern Europe, and North and Central America. The percentage rise in Asia (excluding Mainland China, North Vietnam and North Korea) was 5.4 percent; Oceania, 4.8 percent; Western Europe, 3.6 percent; South America, 3.4 percent; Africa, 3.2 percent; Eastern Europe, 1.7 percent; and North and Central America, 1.1 percent.

Individual countries showing percentage gains in excess of 35 percent last year included the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Hong Kong, and Syria. Production gains in Spain, the Canary Islands, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Sudan, Cambodia, and South Vietnam exceeded 15 percent. Countries

showing at least 10 percent gains over 1961 included Bolivia, Paraguay, West Berlin, Sweden, Switzerland, South Korea, Macao, Federation of Malaya, and Pakistan. Countries showing declines from the previous year included Jamaica, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Norway, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Tunisia, Burma, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, Turkey, and Hungary. The declines in Yugoslavia, Algeria, Tunisia, and Turkey were caused by blue mold which reduced domestic manufacturers' supplies of leaf tobacco. Shortages of suitable leaf caused the drops in Indonesia, Burma, and the Congo (Leopoldville). Advanced retail prices and reduced production capacity caused the slight decline in India. The momentary drop in the United Kingdom was attributed to the Royal College of Physicians' report, Smoking and Health, published in March 1962, but since last fall output again shows an upward trend. Publicity relating cigarette smoking to health, in conjunction with reduced advertising in a number of countries, has had very little effect upon cigarette sales.

The leading world producers of cigarettes during 1962, in rank of importance, were the United States, Mainland China, USSR, Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany (including West Berlin), Brazil, Italy, Poland, France, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Canada, Turkey, Spain, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Argentina, and the Philippines. These 20 countries during 1962 accounted for 82 percent of world output--down slightly from the average of 83 percent for the 1951-61 period. Also, these same countries accounted for about 63 percent of the absolute gain in volume last year.

Output by Continent

North and Central America: Cigarette output was only 1.1 percent greater than the 1961 level of 623 billion pieces. The United States, Mexico, and Canada account for almost 97 percent of total production in this area. The United States alone accounted for 85.0 percent of area production and 22.4 percent of world production during 1962.

South America: Production last year totaled 127 billion pieces--up 3.4 percent from the 123 billion produced in 1961. There were gains in all countries except Argentina, Chile, and Ecuador. The largest percentage increases were in Paraguay, Bolivia, Surinam, Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil. The three largest producers in this area are Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia. Combined output of these three countries represented 83.5 percent of total output in this area for 1962.

Europe: Cigarette production in Western Europe last year was 3.6 percent larger than the 444 billion pieces produced in 1961. All countries in Western Europe, except Finland, Ireland, Norway, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, recorded gains over the previous year. Spain, Sweden, and West Berlin showed gains in excess of 10 percent last year, while Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland showed increases over 5 percent. Future gains in Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, and the Netherlands will depend upon export demand. The rise in West Germany last year was caused primarily by the substantial increase in West Berlin. Production in West Berlin last

year, at 27.0 billion pieces, was 13.6 percent greater than the 23.8 billion pieces produced in 1961, and accounted for 31.6 percent of total West German output, compared with 29.9 percent for the previous year.

Africa: Production in this area last year totaled 68.1 billion pieces-- up 3.2 percent from the 66.0 billion produced in 1961. There were gains in all countries except Algeria, Congo (Leopoldville), Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Republic of South Africa, and Tunisia. Countries showing the largest percentage increases over 1961 include the Canary Islands, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanganyika, Egypt, Cameroon, and Nigeria. The largest producers in Africa are Egypt, the Republic of South Africa, Algeria, the Canary Islands, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Combined production in these 5 countries accounted for almost 60 percent of total output in this area for 1962. The level of production in Algeria, the Canary Islands, the Ivory Coast, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is somewhat dependent upon foreign shipments.

Asia (excluding Mainland China, North Vietnam, and North Korea): This area last year showed the largest percentage increase--5.4 percent. There were gains in all countries except Burma, India, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Turkey. Countries showing percentage increases in excess of 10 percent included Cambodia, Hong Kong, South Korea, Macao, the Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, Syria, and South Vietnam. There were gains of at least 5 percent or more in Iran, Iraq, Japan, Singapore, and Thailand. Further significant gains are expected in this area, both on a percentage and an absolute volume basis.

Oceania: Production in this area last year was up 4.8 percent from the 21.7 billion pieces produced in 1961. All countries in this area--Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji--show gains from the previous year.

Filter Tips

Free-World output of filter tipped cigarettes continues to rise and accounted for the gain in world production last year. Profit motivation through slightly higher retail prices, plus the smaller quantity of leaf tobacco required, is causing other countries to switch to filter tips and this trend is expected to continue.

Production of filter tipped cigarettes last year represented almost one-third of total Free-World output, compared with slightly over one-fourth during 1961 and less than one-tenth during 1955. The largest volume producers are the United States, West Germany, (including West Berlin), and the United Kingdom. These three countries accounted for about 75 percent of total filter tip production in 1962. The United States alone accounted for about 56 percent of Free-World output, compared with about 60 percent during 1961.

The Republic of Panama produces the highest percentage of filter tip cigarettes in the Free-World--97.0 percent of total output. The Republic of South Africa is second largest with 87.0 percent, followed by Switzerland with 78.7 percent, and Australia with 78.0 percent. West Germany (including West Berlin) ranked fifth, with filters accounting for 75.9 percent of total sales.

CIGARETTES: Estimated output in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	Change from 1961 to 1962
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Percent
North and Central America:						
British Honduras.....	30	32	28	1/28	28	--
Canada.....	20,460	29,869	34,724	35,398	37,137	4.9
Costa Rica.....	974	1,112	1,195	1,230	1,270	3.3
Cuba.....	8,949	10,090	11,300	10,500	9,000	-14.3
Dominican Republic.....	868	879	826	856	1,285	50.1
El Salvador.....	735	815	865	944	1,011	7.1
Guatemala.....	1,612	1,701	1,889	1,854	1,890	1.9
Haiti.....	278	360	362	361	370	2.5
Honduras.....	766	948	1,050	1,070	1,090	1.9
Jamaica.....	552	773	694	728	637	-12.5
Leeward & Windward Islands.....	125	186	215	225	240	6.7
Mexico.....	30,882	34,730	38,547	39,304	38,300	-2.6
Nicaragua.....	739	780	819	840	860	2.4
Panama, Republic of.....	2/250	442	600	620	640	3.2
Trinidad & Tobago.....	658	793	841	842	855	1.5
United States.....	418,315	447,763	506,944	528,332	535,496	1.4
Total North & Central America	486,193	531,273	600,899	623,132	630,109	1.1
South America:						
Argentina.....	21,486	21,989	21,635	22,872	21,650	-5.3
Bolivia.....	478	353	331	350	390	11.4
Brazil.....	41,584	50,686	61,100	64,800	68,700	6.0
British Guiana.....	274	312	336	347	360	3.7
Chile.....	5,286	5,367	6,140	6,537	6,400	-2.1
Colombia.....	11,744	12,930	14,652	15,062	15,980	6.1
Ecuador.....	746	668	608	630	620	-1.6
Paraguay.....	520	483	422	424	480	13.2
Peru.....	2,295	2,379	2,236	2,453	2,500	1.9
Surinam.....	62	63	67	74	80	8.1
Uruguay.....	1,736	2,031	2,213	2,214	2,220	0.3
Venezuela.....	2,705	3,734	6,840	7,386	7,900	7.0
Total South America	88,916	100,995	116,580	123,149	127,280	3.4
Europe:						
Western Europe:						
Austria.....	6,900	8,304	8,808	8,709	9,117	4.7
Azores.....	593	679	727	730	740	1.4
Belgium.....	8,940	10,155	11,236	11,470	12,322	7.4
Denmark.....	3,835	4,269	5,216	5,300	5,550	4.7
Finland.....	5,243	5,610	6,090	6,712	6,701	-0.2
France.....	36,828	41,830	44,662	47,261	50,317	6.5
Germany, West:						
Federal Republic.....	3/36,870	3/51,488	4/52,156	4/55,757	4/58,471	4.9
Saar.....	1,367	1,588	5/	5/	5/	--
West Berlin.....	519	4,977	19,831	23,801	27,045	13.6
Greece.....	10,074	11,136	12,310	12,296	12,653	2.9
Ireland.....	5,870	5,380	5,122	5,328	5,220	-2.0
Italy.....	36,730	45,250	51,312	55,731	59,480	6.7
Malta.....	320	371	400	410	420	2.4
Netherlands.....	10,111	11,896	12,008	12,579	13,670	8.7
Norway.....	1,321	1,413	1,469	1,330	1,300	-2.3
Portugal.....	3,646	4,551	5,560	5,658	5,791	2.4
Spain.....	12,383	17,561	23,042	23,026	26,600	15.5
Sweden.....	4,533	5,436	6,339	6,480	7,298	12.6
Switzerland.....	7,716	9,115	10,909	12,250	13,480	10.0
United Kingdom.....	113,363	119,095	123,418	126,495	121,524	-3.9
Yugoslavia.....	14,223	17,204	20,123	22,804	22,477	-1.4
Total.....	321,385	377,308	420,738	444,127	460,176	3.6
Eastern Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.):						
Total.....	278,181	344,198	378,450	390,390	396,950	1.7
Total Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)	599,566	721,506	799,188	834,517	857,126	2.7
Africa:						
Algeria.....	7,639	9,626	10,479	9,833	8,500	-13.6
Angola.....	590	851	1,067	1,217	1,251	2.8
Cameroon.....	1/650	1/750	1/890	1/980	1,050	7.1
Cabo Verde.....	2/2	2/16	30	31	33	6.5

CIGARETTES: Estimated output in specified countries, averages 1951-55 and 1955-59, annual 1960-62

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	Change from 1961 to 1962
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Percent
Africa (continued):						
Canary Islands.....	1/ 500	1,287	3,292	5,037	1/ 6,500	✓ 29.0
Congo (Brazzaville).....	1/ 250	584	825	852	1/ 880	✓ 3.3
Congo (Leopoldville).....	2,231	3,595	1/ 3,100	1/ 2,500	1/ 1,700	- 32.0
Egypt.....	9,733	9,841	10,601	9,833	1/ 10,550	✓ 7.3
Ethiopia 1/.....	191	278	357	370	1/ 390	✓ 5.4
Ghana.....	1/2/ 350	1/ 880	1/ 1,650	1/ 2,200	1/ 3,000	✓ 36.4
Ivory Coast.....	1/ 150	2/ 258	556	1,200	1/ 1,400	✓ 16.7
Kenya.....	83	1,615	2,378	2,324	1,986	- 14.5
Libya 3/.....	2/ 457	569	1/ 600	688	696	✓ 1.2
Malagasy Republic.....	42	266	479	501	1/ 525	✓ 4.8
Mauritius.....	549	568	619	584	1/ 570	- 2.4
Morocco.....	2,790	2,857	2,835	2,520	3,122	✓ 23.9
Mozambique.....	756	961	1,280	1,403	1,363	- 2.9
Nigeria.....	2,042	2,584	2,888	1/ 3,300	1/ 3,500	✓ 6.1
Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	1/ 2,360	1/ 3,860	1/ 4,790	1/ 4,760	1/ 5,020	✓ 5.5
Senegal, Republic of.....	2/ 900	1,111	1,280	1,300	1/ 1,350	✓ 3.8
Sierra Leone.....	--	--	19	126	255	✓ 102.4
South Africa, Republic of.....	9,812	10,642	10,690	10,526	10,226	- 2.9
Sudan.....	1/ 30	1/ 85	1/ 220	1/ 250	1/ 300	✓ 20.0
Tanganyika.....	1	--	--	8/	484	--
Tunisia.....	1,722	2,085	2,326	2,360	1/ 2,150	- 8.9
Uganda.....	2,805	1,848	1,433	1,285	1,294	✓ 0.7
Total Africa.....	46,635	57,037	64,684	65,980	68,095	✓ 3.2
Asia:						
Burma 3/.....	2/ 159	709	1,360	1,209	1,107	- 8.4
Cambodia.....	6/	891	1,272	1,495	1,900	✓ 27.1
Ceylon.....	1,568	1,580	1,942	1,851	1,900	✓ 2.6
Cyprus.....	406	468	388	606	610	✓ 0.7
Hong Kong.....	2,601	3,100	4,015	1/ 5,300	1/ 7,400	✓ 39.6
India.....	20,530	28,006	36,971	39,465	39,220	- 0.6
Indonesia 2/.....	21,935	36,472	1/ 40,800	1/ 41,400	1/ 39,500	- 4.6
Iran 3/.....	5,879	6,840	8,361	9,590	10,300	✓ 7.4
Iraq 3/.....	6/ 2/ 3	3,315	4,286	4,680	5,000	✓ 6.8
Israel.....	2,017	2,207	2,563	2,555	2,653	✓ 3.8
Japan.....	87,670	102,617	123,540	132,852	144,729	✓ 8.9
Jordan.....	404	695	946	956	1,000	✓ 4.6
Korea, South.....	10,507	13,412	14,382	15,423	17,124	✓ 11.0
Lebanon.....	948	1,056	1,120	1,150	1,180	✓ 2.6
Macao.....	6/ 2/	137	180	385	425	✓ 10.4
Malaya, Federation of.....	2/ 1,432	1,474	3,294	4,317	4,950	✓ 14.7
Pakistan.....	3,861	6,579	9,946	12,065	13,696	✓ 13.5
Philippines, Republic of.....	12,698	16,628	19,541	20,364	21,150	✓ 3.9
Ryukyu.....	6/ 2/	998	1,092	1,121	1,170	✓ 4.4
Saravak.....	5/	6/	80	100	120	✓ 20.0
Singapore.....	2/ 54	401	1,526	1,891	2,077	✓ 9.8
Syria.....	1,658	1,914	2,241	2,464	3,350	✓ 36.0
Taiwan.....	8,414	10,983	11,851	12,266	11,888	- 3.1
Thailand.....	7,166	8,311	8,863	9,770	10,524	✓ 7.7
Turkey.....	20,482	25,802	26,256	1/ 30,850	1/ 29,830	- 3.3
Vietnam, South.....	5,703	4,323	3,862	4,243	5,000	✓ 17.8
Other Asia 10/.....	1/ 170,000	1/ 235,000	1/ 300,000	1/ 305,000	1/ 305,000	--
Total Asia.....	386,092	513,918	630,678	663,368	682,803	✓ 2.9
Oceania:						
Australia.....	3/ 7,028	14,084	17,768	18,101	19,060	✓ 5.3
Fiji.....	1/2/ 20	132	1/ 240	1/ 300	1/ 330	✓ 10.0
New Zealand.....	2,005	2,232	3,127	3,272	3,326	✓ 1.7
Total Oceania.....	9,053	16,448	21,135	21,673	22,716	✓ 4.8
Total countries shown.....	1,616,455	1,941,177	2,233,164	2,331,819	2,388,129	✓ 2.4

Note: Conversion factor of 2.2046 pounds equals 1,000 pieces was used where countries reported production in terms of pounds or metric units. For countries reporting production in terms of packages, historical conversions were used for the individual country.

1/ FAS estimate. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ Fiscal year. 4/ Calendar year. 5/ Included in the Federal Republic of Germany. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Includes Eritrea. 8/ Less than 500,000 pieces. 9/ Includes native type cigarettes. 10/ Includes Mainland China, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Unofficial estimates are that filter tips in New Zealand approximated 60 percent of total output last year. The percentage of filter tips in the United States rose from 3.0 percent in 1951 to 54.6 percent in 1962. Other countries showing substantial gains in filter tips are Finland, Canada, Belgium, Israel, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Japan, and the Netherlands. Filter tip sales in Greece during 1962 turned upward after declining for three consecutive years. Countries which introduced filter tips just a few years ago and showing significant gains include Spain, Portugal, Costa Rica, Argentina, Ireland, Poland, Tunisia, and the Federation of Malaya. Filter tips are produced in Venezuela, Singapore, Hong Kong, Chile, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Canary Islands, Mexico, and El Salvador, but data relating to their percentage of the market are not available.

Key Factor to Leaf Tobacco Trade

The continued upward trend in world cigarette output is the key factor affecting the level of world leaf tobacco exports. Annual percentage gains in world cigarette output still exceed percentage increases in world tobacco production and trade. World requirements of leaf tobacco are rising at a less rapid pace than might be expected, considering the gains in cigarette production.

This situation reflects: (1) the declining demand for other products; (2) the continued growth of filter tips, which require less tobacco per cigarette than regular cigarettes; (3) the ability of manufacturers to make larger numbers of cigarettes from a given quantity of tobacco than formerly, by using a larger portion of the leaf; (4) the growing dependence mainly upon domestic supplies of leaf in countries where cigarette production is showing the largest gains on both an absolute and percentage basis; and (5) the increased use of shredded homogenized sheet tobacco, micro-flake tobacco, and neutral bland (leached) denicotinized cigarette filler made from low-priced tobaccos.

The rising trend in cigarette output in Western Europe will require stepped-up takings from abroad, since many of the countries grow little or no tobacco. Increased output in certain Asian, African, and Latin American countries will require larger imported supplies of high-quality leaf for blending with domestic leaf or for the production of the American blended type cigarette. Therefore, the continued upward trend in world cigarette production is one of the most important factors affecting world trade in leaf tobacco.

CIGARETTES: Percentage filter tips represent of total output
or sales in specified countries, annual 1955-62

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Panama, Republic of.....	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	90.0	97.0
South Africa, Republic of.....	2/	61.6	70.9	75.2	80.1	80.0	85.3	87.0
Switzerland.....	56.4	57.3	63.9	68.8	71.7	74.7	77.4	78.7
Australia.....	1/	1/	18.0	28.0	38.0	59.0	71.0	78.0
Germany, West.....	10.2	25.9	38.4	48.7	59.8	67.8	72.8	75.9
New Zealand.....	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	55.0	60.0
Finland.....	.8	10.4	18.8	26.8	40.2	49.1	54.6	59.9
Canada.....	6.0	18.5	29.5	39.5	44.0	50.5	54.0	59.0
United States.....	18.7	27.6	38.0	45.3	48.7	50.9	52.5	54.6
Belgium.....	2/	20.0	25.0	32.0	35.0	36.0	35.0	38.0
Israel.....	1/	1/	1/	20.1	21.4	24.4	30.5	37.6
Austria.....	1.9	4.9	8.0	7.3	15.0	20.0	23.0	35.0
Denmark.....	3.0	5.0	7.5	9.0	17.0	29.0	30.0	31.0
Norway.....	6.3	8.6	12.0	15.0	2/	22.0	25.0	28.0
Italy 3/.....	.2	.9	2.6	3.4	8.5	12.9	19.7	27.8
United Kingdom.....	1.7	2.6	4.5	8.0	12.1	15.8	19.5	26.0
Portugal.....	--	--	--	2/	2/	12.0	20.0	25.0
Costa Rica.....	--	--	--	1/	1/	1/	20.0	23.8
Argentina.....	--	--	--	--	1/	5.0	10.0	20.0
Malaya 4/.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	20.0
France.....	.8	3.1	5.5	7.3	8.3	11.1	13.7	16.4
Sweden.....	1.4	2.1	5.4	8.6	7.7	8.1	10.9	15.7
Ireland.....	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	10.0	15.0
Netherlands.....	2/	7.0	8.0	2/	11.5	12.1	12.9	14.0
Spain.....	--	--	1.0	2/	2/	2/	10.0	13.0
Tunisia.....	1/	1/	1/	1/	5.0	6.0	9.0	12.0
Japan.....	--	--	.2	.5	.9	2.9	6.5	11.2
Greece.....	--	--	4.2	8.9	5.2	4.4	4.3	5.7
Poland.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	3.4
Syria.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Brazil.....	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	1/	.6
Thailand.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	1/	.4

1/ Not available. 2/ FAS estimate. 3/ Fiscal year. 4/ Includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

SEP 27 1963

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

TOBACCO
FT 16-63
September 1963

TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP

IN LAST HALF OF 1963

Production of tobacco in countries harvesting during the last half of calendar year 1963 is estimated at 6,256 million pounds, 8.4 percent above the 5,773 million harvest in the same period last year.

All major producing countries, except the United States and Canada, expect larger harvests this season. Significant increases are forecast for Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Japan, South Korea, Italy, Spain, Iran, the USSR, Poland, and Bulgaria as the result of increased plantings. The smaller harvests in both the United States and Canada are attributed mainly to reductions in flue-cured acreages.

The initial outbreaks of blue mold this season in Cyprus and Morocco and its recurrence in Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, and Turkey has caused moderate to severe crop losses. Isolated incidences of this virus disease have also been reported in Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, France, and West Germany but crop losses have been kept to a minimum through effective control programs.

Earlier estimates of production in Mainland China for the 3 years 1960-62 have been revised downward in accordance with recent information believed to be reasonably accurate. World totals, therefore, for the corresponding years are lower than those previously released. The biggest drop in Chinese production occurred in 1961, due to extreme drought conditions and reduced acreage, when production is estimated at about three-fifths of the 1955-59 average of 1,688 million pounds. An increase occurred in 1962, and a further increase is forecast for 1963, but harvest this season is still expected to be about 10 percent below the 1955-59 average.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the Statistical Report of World Agricultural Production and Trade, August 1963.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 2/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 2/	Average 1955-59	1961	1962 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:									
Canada.....	127	138	131	1,114	1,323	1,553	1,489	209,721	203,562
United States:									
Continental.....	1,242	1,174	1,226	1,185	1,540	1,884	1,887	2,061,392	2,309,055
Total countries shown..	1,369	1,312	1,357	1,299	--	--	--	2,271,113	2,512,617
Europe:									
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,700	1,770	1,339	998
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	3	3	3	3	2,291	2,347	2,692	5,897	6,967
France.....	68	54	53	54	1,766	1,628	1,640	120,416	86,813
Germany.....	22	10	10	10	2,201	1,977	2,179	19,199	15,219
Greece.....	284	254	306	348	705	648	665	199,945	164,435
Italy.....	129	114	88	120	1,301	1,157	1,115	168,220	102,117
Spain.....	45	53	48	57	1,156	1,431	1,316	76,025	63,956
Sweden.....	3/	3/	3/	2	1,972	2,000	1,954	3,930	4,000
Switzerland.....	3	2	2	2	1,887	2,015	1,930	3,930	4,000
Total West Europe.....	555	491	511	595	--	--	--	602,981	489,045
Albania.....	31	28	--	--	612	250	--	19,192	--
Bulgaria.....	249	247	315	--	689	598	--	171,576	230,601
Czechoslovakia.....	20	--	--	--	980	--	--	19,728	--
Germany, East.....	11	10	--	--	1,108	929	--	11,992	--
Hungary.....	49	40	41	--	1,274	956	--	61,940	9,735
Poland.....	78	94	84	--	1,196	1,072	--	37,912	41,446
Rumania.....	95	69	95	101	670	565	--	93,204	37,191
Yugoslavia.....	120	66	91	124	807	503	892	39,242	97,002
Total East Europe.....	653 1/4	566 1/4	681 1/4	787	--	--	--	33,069	65,697
Total Europe.....	1,208	1,057	1,192	1,382	--	--	--	538,782 1/4	555,746 1/4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	427	363	338	418	1,027	813	923	785,061	1,024,711
Africa:									
Algeria.....	53	50	24	19	593	75	253	3,746	3,746
Libya.....	2	2	2	3	1,176	708	837	2,571	1,698
Morocco.....	3	4	3	3	1,383	1,115	1,067	4,409	2,060
Tunisia.....	4	6	2	5	851	612	826	3,518	4,716
Total countries shown..	62	62	31	30	--	--	--	2,116	1,481
Asia:									
Cyprus.....	4	5	6	6	368	384	194	1,980	2,246
Iran.....	49	62	60	74	562	443	388	27,337	20,944
Iraq.....	21	33	33	28	675	613	462	20,150	20,944
Israel.....	9	10	10	1	458	460	354	5,115	9,300
Jordan.....	7	13	10	9	332	348	287	4,552	4,850
Lebanon.....	9	10	11	15	735	845	480	8,377	2,917
Turkey.....	407	347	371	533	641	632	500	219,358	6,393
Syria.....	18	24	24	21	745	661	119	13,276	181,225
China, Mainland.....	1,838	--	--	--	918	--	--	1,687,600	14,650
Japan.....	174	140	157	180	1,985	1,958	1,896	278,516	306,615
Korea, South.....	51	49	56	60	1,169	1,388	1,360	69,511	77,220
Total countries shown..	2,587 1/4	1,963 1/4	2,123 1/4	2,507	--	--	--	2,393,583 1/4	1,926,360 1/4
Total countries shown.....	5,653	4,757	5,041	5,636	--	--	--	6,095,764	5,773,477

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 acres.
4/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which unofficial nor published data are available.

Production by Continents and Areas

North America: Harvest during the last half of 1963 is tentatively placed at 2,406 million pounds--down 4.2 percent from the 2,513 million harvested during the same period last year.

Total U. S. production (August estimate) is tentatively placed at 2,237 million pounds--down 3.1 percent from the 1962 harvest of 2,309 million. The decline was caused mainly by a 5 percent reduction in flue-cured acreage allotments.

The Canadian crop is forecast at 169.1 million pounds--down 16.9 percent from the 1962 harvest of 203.6 million. The decline is attributed mainly to the 15.6 percent reduction in the basic marketable flue-cured acreage in Ontario. Production of other kinds of tobaccos is also down from last season, mainly because of reduced plantings.

Europe: The 1963 tobacco harvest in Europe is forecast at 1,203 million pounds, compared with 1,025 million in 1962 and 1,142 million during the 1955-1959 period.

All countries in Western Europe, except Sweden, expect to harvest larger crops this year than in 1962. Greece, Spain, and Belgium-Luxembourg are the only three countries, however, where 1963 harvests are forecast to exceed the 1955-59 annual averages.

Larger crops are also expected in all Eastern European countries this season, except Czechoslovakia. The 1963 harvest of these countries (excluding the USSR) is estimated at 645 million pounds, or about one-fifth above both last year and the 1955-59 average of 539 million. Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Poland expect significant gains over last season.

Africa: The tobacco harvest in the latter half of 1963 is estimated at 15.7 million pounds--up slightly from last season but still three-fifths below the 1955-59 average of 42.2 million. The Algerian crop is expected to be slightly greater than the 1962 harvest of 6.0 million pounds but still substantially below the 1955-59 average of 31.5 million. Increases are also forecast for Tunisia and Libya, but blue mold reduced the harvest in Morocco.

Asia: Most major tobacco producers in Asia this season expect larger harvests. Harvest during the second half of 1963 is estimated at 2,246 million pounds, compared with 1,926 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 2,394 million.

Turkey expects a crop of 267 million pounds--third largest harvest of record resulting from record plantings--despite heavy losses due to blue mold. The harvest in Japan is forecast at a record 341.8 million pounds with flue-cured and light sun-cured kinds accounting for most of the increase.

South Korea also expects a record crop of 81.6 million pounds, compared with 77.2 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 59.8 million. The smaller harvests in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, and Syria were caused by blue mold. Despite record plantings in both Iran and Lebanon, blue mold reduced yields per acre.

LEAF TOBACCO: Production by kinds, estimated harvest in second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	: Average	:	1961	:	1962 2/	:	1963 2/
	: 1955-59	:		:		:	
	: pounds	:	pounds	:	pounds	:	pounds
Flue-cured.....	: 2,303,553	:	2,127,965	:	2,406,046	:	2,438,043
Burley.....	: 578,494	:	664,063	:	775,971	:	805,781
Other light	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
air-cured.....	: 69,833	:	51,258	:	53,524	:	47,684
Light sun-cured...	: 654,875	:	429,376	:	525,627	:	588,415
Oriental and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
semi-oriental....	: 1,090,775	:	898,116	:	1,015,157	:	1,254,905
Dark air-cured....	: 1,184,951	:	704,034	:	830,586	:	939,187
Dark sun-cured....	: 107,052	:	59,494	:	79,413	:	89,620
Fire-cured.....	: 106,231	:	80,102	:	87,153	:	92,702
Total.....	: 6,095,764	:	5,014,408	:	5,773,477	:	6,256,337

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

Production by Kind

The harvest of all kinds of tobaccos, except other light air-cured (including Maryland) during the second half of 1963 is expected to be larger than in 1962. The largest increase on a volume basis over last season is expected in oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos, followed by dark air-cured, light sun-cured, burley, flue-cured, dark sun-cured and fire-cured. Production by kinds for the last half of 1963 follows:

Flue-cured: The harvest during the last half of 1963 is forecast at 2,438 million pounds--up slightly from the 1962 harvest of 2,406 million. All countries producing flue-cured, except the United States, Canada, West Germany, and Jordan expect increases over last season.

The U. S. flue-cured crop (August estimate) is placed at 1,345 million pounds from 694,000 acres, compared with the 1962 harvest of 1,408 million from 730,000 acres. The Canadian crop, at 156.8 million pounds, is expected to be almost 17 percent smaller than last season. The decline is attributed to a 15.6 percent reduction in the basic marketable acreage in Ontario.

Production in Japan is forecast at a record 211 million pounds. A record harvest of 61 million pounds is forecast for South Korea. Record harvests are also forecast for both Bulgaria and Poland. The Italian flue-cured crop is estimated at 28.4 million pounds--up substantially from the 1962 harvest of 19.9 million but only slightly above the 1955-59 average of 28.3 million. Production in West Germany continues to decline, and the 1963 harvest at 1.3 million pounds is less than one-fourth the 1955-59 average of 5.8 million.

Burley: Production during the last half of 1963 is forecast at 806 million pounds--up almost 4 percent from last season but about 40 percent larger than the 1955-59 average of 578 million. All producing countries, except Canada and Morocco, expect larger harvests this year with the United States, Italy, Spain, West Germany, and Greece accounting for most of the increase.

Burley production in the United States is forecast at 679 million pounds (August estimate), compared with 675 million in 1962. The burley harvest in Italy is estimated at 29.1 million pounds--up substantially from the 1962 harvest of 17.7 million. Production in Spain is expected to be about 17 percent greater than last season. Larger harvests are also forecast for Japan, West Germany, Greece, South Korea, and Iran as the result of increased plantings. The Canadian crop is expected to be down about 20 percent from last season because of reduced plantings and the Moroccan harvest was reduced by blue mold.

Other Light Air-cured (including Maryland): Harvest during the last half of 1963 is forecast at 47.7 million pounds--down 11 percent from the 1962 harvest of 53.5 million and about one-third below the 1955-59 average of 69.8 million. All producing countries, except Japan and Hungary, expect to harvest smaller crops this season than in 1962 because of reduced plantings. The U. S. crop is estimated at 34.0 million pounds from 40,000 acres, compared with the 1962 harvest of 39.4 million from 42,000 acres.

Light Sun-cured: Production of light sun-cured tobacco is estimated at 588 million pounds, compared with 526 million in 1962. Larger harvests in Algeria and Japan more than offset a slight decline in South Korea.

Oriental and Semi-Oriental: Production in the last half of 1963 is forecast at a record 1,255 million pounds--almost one-fourth larger than last season. If blue mold had not reduced the harvests in a number of countries, the final outturn could have been at least one-third larger than the 1962 harvest of 1,015 million pounds. All countries, except Cyprus, Israel, and Syria, expect to harvest larger crops this season. Significant increases are forecast for Bulgaria, the USSR, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey.

Record crops are forecast for Bulgaria, and the USSR. Record plantings occurred in Lebanon and Iran but blue mold will reduce final outturn. A near record harvest is also estimated for Yugoslavia and Greece's crop will be the second largest of record, with lower yields offsetting record plantings. Turkey will have its third largest crop in history, despite blue mold damage, because of record plantings.

The initial outbreak of blue mold in Cyprus caused a heavy crop loss. Its recurrence in Iran, Lebanon, Syria, and Israel caused from moderate to severe crop losses. Isolated outbreaks in Greece and Yugoslavia caused only minor crop damage.

Dark Air-cured: Harvest during the second half of 1963 is estimated at 939 million pounds, up 13 percent from the 1962 harvest of 831 million but one-fifth below the 1955-59 average of 1,185 million. Larger harvests in France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, the USSR, Yugoslavia, and Tunisia were more than enough to offset declines in the United States and Canada--particularly in cigar tobaccos.

Dark Sun-cured: Production during the latter half of 1963 is estimated at 90.0 million pounds, compared with 79.4 million in 1962. Small increases are forecast for the United States, Algeria, and Iran.

Fire-cured: Harvest in the last half of 1963 is estimated at 91.4 million pounds, compared with 87.2 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 106.2 million. The increase in the Italian crop from 15.5 million pounds in 1962 to 20.7 million this season more than offsets small declines in the United States and Poland.

FLUE-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	116	128	123	106	150,473	195,441	188,210	156,800
United States:								
Continental.....	772	698	730	694	1,208,468	1,257,891	1,408,448	1,345,043
Europe:								
Austria.....	$\frac{3}{5}$	--	--	-- $\frac{4}{4}$	33	--	--	--
Germany, West.....	5	2	2	1	5,795	2,962	2,136	1,323
Greece.....	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{3}{13}$	$\frac{3}{17}$	178	161	44	99
Italy.....	16	15	13	17	28,267	9,168	19,878	28,400
Spain.....	1	1	1	1	780	639	441	600
Sweden.....	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	160	55	29	25
Switzerland.....	$\frac{4}{1}$	--	--	-- $\frac{4}{4}$	1,666	--	--	--
Bulgaria.....	13	8	20	--	12,111	6,614	18,960	--
Hungary.....	10	11	--	--	10,772	8,600	--	--
Poland.....	39	55	--	--	39,940	53,981	--	--
Africa:								
Morocco.....	$\frac{3}{1}$	--	--	-- $\frac{4}{4}$	11	--	--	--
Asia:								
Iran.....	--	--	2	2	--	--	1,614	1,853
Iraq.....	8	15	15	14	4,974	10,600	4,300	7,000
Jordan.....	4	10	7	6	1,713	3,589	2,157	740
Turkey.....	2	2	2	3	920	992	1,268	2,200
China, Mainland.....	646	--	--	--	603,651	--	--	--
Japan.....	111	88	99	114	199,562	179,743	190,885	210,760
Korea, South.....	28	31	38	42	34,079	47,529	56,424	61,000
Total countries shown.....	1,772 $\frac{5}{2}$	1,464 $\frac{5}{2}$	1,561 $\frac{5}{2}$	1,620 $\frac{5}{2}$	2,303,553 $\frac{5}{2}$	2,127,965 $\frac{5}{2}$	2,406,046 $\frac{5}{2}$	2,438,043 $\frac{5}{2}$

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT AIR-CURED BURLEY: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	6	4	5	4	8,991	6,516	8,895	7,000
United States:								
Continental.....	305	319	339	339	486,471	580,335	674,658	679,250
Europe:								
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,373	1,266	998	1,400
France.....	--	1	1	1	--	906	765	992
Germany, West.....	6	3	3	4	14,911	5,338	7,848	10,141
Greece.....	--	$\frac{3}{15}$	1	2	--	247	1,213	3,307
Italy.....	10	15	9	16	24,438	4,495	17,679	29,136
Spain.....	21	30	26	32	25,374	45,728	39,683	46,400
Switzerland.....	1	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	900	529	480	550
Poland.....	$\frac{6}{1}$	$\frac{6}{1}$	$\frac{6}{1}$	-- $\frac{4}{4}$	137	200	250	--
Africa:								
Libya.....	$\frac{6}{2}$	$\frac{6}{3}$	$\frac{6}{3}$	$\frac{6}{3}$	720	300	350	500
Morocco.....	2	3	3	3	3,316	3,527	3,968	2,700
Asia:								
Iran.....	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1,454
Iraq.....	4	4	4	3	2,737	3,000	1,200	2,000
Japan.....	5	6	7	9	9,126	11,160	16,261	18,051
Korea, South.....	--	$\frac{3}{1}$	1	2	--	516	1,723	2,600
Total countries shown.....	361	386	400	418	578,494	664,063	775,971 $\frac{5}{2}$	805,781

See footnotes at end of tables.

OTHER LIGHT AIR-CURED (INCLUDING MARYLAND): Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-59 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
United States:								
Continental:								
Maryland.....	40	40	42	40	33,764	38,800	39,425	34,000
Europe:								
Germany, West.....	6/	--	--	-- 4/	288	--	--	--
Italy:								
Maryland.....	4	4	1	1	11,864	1,058	3,093	2,328
Spain:								
Maryland.....	4/ 5	--	--	-- 4/	5,541	--	--	--
Switzerland.....	3/	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia.....	1	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--
Hungary:								
Maryland.....	6	5	--	--	7,564	4,200	--	--
Africa:								
Libya.....	6/	6/	6/	6/	129	120	110	100
Asia:								
Japan.....	5	2	2	3	8,683	2,749	2,235	2,306
Korea, South.....	--	3	4	5	--	3,774	3,671	3,500
Total countries shown.....	61 :5/	55 :5/	54 :5/	54	69,833 :5/	51,258 :5/	53,524 :5/	47,684

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-59 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Africa:								
Algeria.....	29	29	13	10	18,211	2,226	3,450	3,700
Asia:								
China, Mainland.....	526	--	--	--	513,202	--	--	--
Japan.....	54	45	49	56	97,761	84,458	96,775	110,215
Korea, South.....	23	15	14	14	25,701	17,692	15,402	14,500
Total countries shown.....	632 :5/	489 :5/	501 :5/	555	654,875 :5/	429,376 :5/	525,627 :5/	588,415

See footnotes at end of tables.

ORIENTAL AND SEMI-ORIENTAL: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe:								
Greece.....	283	253	306	346	199,767	164,027	201,550	220,460
Italy.....	60	52	44	55	44,950	17,943	29,416	29,562
Bulgaria.....	236	239	295	--	159,467	141,094	211,641	--
Czechoslovakia.....	6	--	--	--	3,992	--	--	--
Hungary.....	17	16	--	--	21,801	16,712	--	--
Poland.....	5	5	5	--	3,595	3,750	3,500	--
Rumania.....	84	62	--	--	57,905	36,542	--	--
Yugoslavia.....								
Oriental (Prilep).....	90	47	69	101	66,984	22,601	45,856	87,430
Semi-oriental (Hercegovina) :	23	14	12	12	21,927	6,500	11,023	11,300
USSR.....	237	253	241	308	198,801	211,000	211,500	277,000
Africa:								
Libya.....	6/	6/	6/	6/	51	300	350	450
Asia:								
Cyprus:								
Latakia and Fumigated.....	4	5	6	6	1,511	1,980	2,246	1,200
Iran:								
Cigarette.....	37	54	49	60	21,318	21,637	14,330	19,753
Iraq.....	8	12	12	9	6,091	5,900	3,150	5,350
Israel.....	9	10	10	1	4,134	5,115	4,850	350
Lebanon:								
Shak al Bent.....	1	1	1	1	576	771	551	600
Latakia and other.....	8	8	9	12	5,607	7,000	5,291	5,800
Syria:								
Oriental.....	3	7	7	5	2,440	4,299	3,487	550
Semi-oriental and								
Basan Kayf.....	14	17	17	15	10,432	11,202	10,850	1,700
Turkey.....	404	345	369	530	259,426	217,816	179,957	264,550
Total countries shown.....	1,529	1,404	1,557	1,918	1,090,775	898,116	1,015,157	1,254,905

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-59 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada:								
Cigar.....	4	4	3	3	4,377	5,584	5,242	4,250
Other.....	2	2	1	1	1,929	2,180	1,215	1,000
United States:								
Continental:								
One Sucker.....	11	9	9	9	15,572	13,610	14,933	15,450
Green River.....	5	5	5	5	7,195	6,975	7,567	7,962
Cigar filler.....	34	36	35	33	53,520	61,134	63,192	57,150
Cigar binder.....	19	17	15	14	32,108	27,920	24,812	23,129
Cigar wrapper.....	13	13	13	13	17,359	19,150	19,325	17,855
Perique.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	137	319	252	200
Europe:								
Austria.....	3/	3/	--	--	244	73	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	3	3	3	3	6,737	5,897	6,967	7,000
France.....	68	53	52	53	120,416	74,483	86,048	88,184
Germany, West								
Cigar.....	11	5	4	5	26,746	10,899	11,235	12,566
Italy:								
Cigar.....	1	1	1	1	1,700	1,292	1,503	1,481
Other.....	19	16	10	16	27,837	10,362	15,052	21,673
Spain:								
Valencia and Santa Fe.....	17	21	20	23	19,512	27,822	22,046	26,000
Cigar.....	1	2	2	2	1,034	1,836	1,786	2,000
Sweden.....	6/	6/	6/	6/	382	130	137	106
Switzerland.....	4/	1	2	2	1,681	3,401	3,520	3,750
Albania.....	31	28	--	--	19,192	6,949	--	--
Czechoslovakia.....	13	--	--	--	14,736	--	--	--
Germany, East.....	11	10	--	--	11,992	9,735	--	--
Hungary.....	16	8	--	--	21,803	8,400	--	--
Poland.....	19	19	18	--	29,235	25,260	24,800	--
Rumania.....	11	8	--	--	5,960	2,700	--	--
Yugoslavia.....	7	5	10	11	8,342	3,968	8,818	11,500
USSR:								
Makhorka.....	172	99	86	99	225,314	75,000	75,000	99,000
Cigar.....	18	11	11	11	14,600	9,500	9,000	9,500
Africa:								
Algeria.....	23	20	10	8	12,664	1,420	2,377	2,550
Libya.....	6/	6/	6/	6/	1,671	978	1,250	1,250
Morocco.....	1	1	1	3/	1,242	882	748	500
Tunisia:								
Arbi.....	3	5	1	4	2,020	621	309	2,300
Souffi.....	1	1	1	1	1,498	1,495	1,172	1,500
Asia:								
Iran								
Tumbeki.....	8	5	5	6	3,722	3,500	3,000	3,200
Iraq:								
Tumbeki.....	1	2	2	2	368	650	650	650
Jordan:								
Native.....	3	3	3	2	742	952	745	250
Tombac.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	33	11	15	10
Lebanon:								
Tombac.....	3/	1	1	1	389	606	551	600
Syria:								
Tombac.....	3/	1	1	1	404	368	313	250
Turkey.....	2	6/	--	--	735	550	--	--
China, Mainland.....	569	--	--	--	469,429	--	--	--
Japan:								
Cigar.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	374	406	459	421
Total countries shown....	1,118 :5/	833 :5/	833 :5/	922	1,184,951 :5/	704,034 :5/	830,586 :5/	939,187

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>	Average	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
United States:								
Continental.....	3	2	2	2	2,636	2,194	2,288	2,415
Africa:								
Algeria.....	1	1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	673	100	125	150
Asia:								
Iran:								
Pipe.....	3	3	3	4	2,425	2,200	2,000	2,400
China, Mainland.....	97	--	--	--	101,318	--	--	--
Total countries shown.....	104 <u>5/</u>	66 <u>5/</u>	75 <u>5/</u>	86 <u>5/</u>	107,052 <u>5/</u>	59,494 <u>5/</u>	79,413 <u>5/</u>	89,965 <u>5/</u>

See footnotes at end of tables.

FIRE-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>	Average	1961	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>
	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000	1955-59	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
United States:								
Continental:								
Virginia.....	8	8	8	8	9,852	9,750	9,538	9,000
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	32	28	29	29	46,675	43,314	44,617	44,500
Europe:								
Italy.....	19	11	10	14	29,164	9,033	15,496	20,670
Sweden.....	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	243	5	2	2
Poland.....	16	16	15	--	20,297	18,000	17,500	--
Total countries shown.....	75	63	62 <u>5/</u>	65	106,231	80,102	87,153 <u>5/</u>	91,422 <u>5/</u>

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 acres. 4/ Less than a five-year average. 5/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which unofficial nor published data are available. 6/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

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TOBACCO
FT 17-63
October 1963

IRAQ: A NEW MARKET

FOR U. S. TOBACCO

Iraq will soon make its first purchase of U. S. tobacco. About 3.3 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco were included in a P.L. 480, Title IV, agreement between the United States and Iraq. Because of a trend favoring quality filter-tip cigarettes, Iraq is likely to become a significant future market for U. S. tobacco. This will be needed consistently for production of high-quality cigarettes and for blending with neutral domestic leaf to produce filter-tip cigarettes with flavor and aroma. Production of leaf tobacco last year was down almost half from the 27 million pound peak reached in 1960. The disease, blue-mold caused most of the decline. Imported tobacco will ease the tobacco shortage and enable local manufacturers to produce filter-tip cigarettes. All filter-tip cigarettes are currently imported.

All phases of tobacco activities in Iraq are under the administration of the Tobacco Monopoly Administration. Dr. Akram Jaff, Director of the Monopoly, will handle the importation of tobacco which will be resold to Iraqi manufacturers.

Three private manufacturers in Iraq manufacture most of the country's cigarettes. In 1962, the new government factory at Sulaymaniyah produced 701 million pieces, and the three Baghdad factories 3,530 million pieces. The Tobacco Monopoly Administration buys tobacco from about 28,000 farmers and resells it to manufacturers.

Both tobacco production and consumption have increased rapidly since 1957. Except for the 1959 purchase of 330,000 pounds of leaf from Bulgaria, unmanufactured tobacco imports have been negligible. Consumption of American and British cigarettes imported by merchants in Iraq, and also purchased by Iraqi shoppers and workers in nearby Kuwait, has increased significantly recently.

Production: Tobacco production was introduced into Iraq by trade caravans during the Seventeenth Century. Before TMA organized tobacco marketing in 1943, the crop was less than 6 million pounds annually. A change in governmental policy and prices paid to farmers caused the tobacco crop to double from 12.2 million pounds in 1958 to 24.9 million pounds in 1959. The crop reached a record of 27.1 million pounds in 1960, but has declined since.

About half of the crop is flue-cured tobacco. Oriental, burley, and tombac types make up the rest. Yields range from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, depending upon the rain available during the growing season. Farmers receive about 45 U. S. cents equivalent per pound for the top of the four grades purchased by TMA.

About 80 percent of Iraq's tobacco crop is grown in the Sulaymaniyah area near the Iranian border. The nearby Erbil area is the next most-important producing area. Much of the flue-cured is grown in this area. Farmers growing tobacco in the mountainous northern area of substantial natural rainfall have produced oriental tobacco as a cash crop for a generation. Tobacco is the major cash crop in the Sulaymaniyah and Erbil areas. Its cultivation is extending into the Mosul and Kukuk areas where fertile soils, suitable for tobacco, exist. Some of the varieties of oriental tobacco grown include Khoshnaw, Rawandouz, Penywin, and Sourdash.

Some varieties of oriental tobacco seed used were obtained in Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria. They produce a tobacco with some aroma but very low nicotine content. After being dried in the sun, the leaves are pressed into bales. The oriental tobacco is pressed and baled in the form of intact leaves.

Some of the air-cured tobacco is prepared in a manner similar to U. S. burley. The tobacco is left in the fields until most of the leaves are ripe. Then the stalks are cut and the leaves are air-cured. The air-cured type of tobacco is used heavily in cut tobacco.

Tombac (a dark, strong tobacco used in water pipes) was introduced into Iraq about 60 years ago. The two kinds are the Indian and Shiraz. The cultivation of this type is confined to a small area in the northern part of the Middle Euphrates, in the Hindiyak vicinity. The seeds are planted in February and the heavy leaves are harvested from June to September. Tombac production rose from 294,000 pounds in 1959 to 1,260,000 pounds in 1962.

The Tobacco Monopoly Administration is considering establishing an extension service for tobacco farmers. It provides the farmers with seed, credit, and guidance on improving quality.

A new fermentation plant at Sulaymaniyah will soon be able to prepare tobacco in standard-sized bales ready for export. It will have a capacity of over 6.5 million pounds.

Revenue: The Tobacco Monopoly Law was enacted in 1939 and the Tobacco Monopoly Administration began operations in 1943. In 1952, the Directorate General for Tobacco was given a semi-official status. TMA is responsible for the policies on cultivation, marketing, and manufacturing that affect tobacco. Farmers make previous arrangements to grow tobacco and no acreage controls exist, although the farmer must be registered with TMA to grow tobacco.

The Tobacco Monopoly Administration obtains a revenue of over \$14 million equivalent annually from its operations. When the crop is harvested, the Administration purchases the tobacco from the farmers and resells it at a profit to manufacturers. Foreign trade is also regulated by the TMA. Merchants are classified according to their activities. Licenses are granted to wholesalers, retailers, and many cottage industries preparing rolled cigarettes and other tobacco products. Most of the revenue is obtained from selling leaf to large cigarette manufacturers at prices considerably higher than those paid to farmers for leaf, and from taxes on cigarettes.

Imports: Iraq is a large cigarette importer which, in the past, has imported very little leaf. During most of the last decade no leaf was imported by dealers in Iraq, although some tobacco was distributed in the Basra area from Kuwait. About 331,000 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco were imported from Bulgaria in 1959.

Most of the American and British cigarettes obtained in Iraq are supplied by distributors in Kuwait. However, merchants and wholesalers in Iraq do import some cigarettes directly. They must pay a duty of more than 25 U. S. cents equivalent per pack of 20 imported cigarettes. Consequently, most of the smokers in Iraq obtain imported cigarettes through Kuwait, where the import duty is only 4 percent. Oil workers, shoppers, and storekeepers can buy cigarettes for only \$1.26 equivalent per carton in Kuwait and sell the 10 packs for a higher price in Iraq. Smugglers sometimes make a business of distributing cigarettes. Kuwait reported shipping about 939,000 pounds of cigarettes to Iraq in 1961. Direct cigarette imports by Iraqi merchants in 1961 were less than half the quantity obtained from Kuwait. Most of the cigarettes distributed from Kuwait are supplied by the United States.

The United Kingdom is the chief supplier of cigarettes imported by Iraq directly. The United States, Jordan, West Germany, and Switzerland are other suppliers. Total direct imports declined from 796,000 pounds in 1957 to less than 400,000 pounds in 1962.

Cigar imports have declined from the peak reached in the late 1950's. The Netherlands, West Germany, and the United Kingdom supply most of the cigars imported by Iraq. Total cigar imports in 1962 were about 11,000 pounds. Imports of smoking tobacco, snuff, and chewing tobacco range from 2,000 to 10,000 pounds annually.

Exports: Iraq's cigarette and leaf exports have declined sharply recently. Kuwait was the chief market for both. Prosperity and low import duties in Kuwait have enabled smokers to shift from Iraqi cigarettes and cottage-made products to American and British cigarettes. During most of the 1950's, Iraq exported over 600,000 pounds of cigarettes annually to Kuwait. In 1959, however, exports dropped to 185,000 pounds and by 1961 they were down to 66,000 pounds. Saudi Arabia and neighboring Arab countries took a few Iraqi cigarettes annually. Iraq's cigarette exports were down to only 6,000 pounds in 1962.

Exports of crushed leaf for use by pipe smokers was over 100,000 pounds annually during some of the late 1950's. Most of the shipments went to Kuwait and Bahrein. Since 1959, Iraq's exports of unmanufactured tobacco have been below 25,000 pounds annually.

Consumption: A big increase in Iraqi cigarette sales occurred in the late 1950's. Currently, a shift toward quality and filter-tipped brands is taking place, and quantitative gains are less striking. The consumption of imported cigarettes (90 percent filter-tipped) have about doubled between 1957 and 1962, while total cigarette sales rose by 43 percent in the same period. Total cigarette sales for each of the last 3 years have remained at about 11 million pounds, while those of imported cigarettes have jumped by about 20 percent annually.

Imported cigarettes may be purchased for 15 to 20 U. S. cents equivalent per pack of 20 near Basra and about 40 U. S. cents per pack in some parts of northern Iraq. Most of the domestic brands sell for 11 to 12.6 U. S. cents equivalent per pack of 20. All of the domestic brands are currently non-filters. They usually contain a blend of bright flue-cured tobacco with native oriental types. When smokers can obtain flavorful cigarettes at a slightly higher price, they apparently do so in preference to purchasing domestic neutral cigarettes low in nicotine content.

Sales of cut tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes and pipe tobacco rose to a peak in 1961 but declined sharply in 1962 when higher prices for leaf affected factory output. About 3 million pounds of Zabana cigarettes are made annually by cottage industries around Mosul. They resemble bidis in India.

The production and processing of tobac for water pipes doubled between 1960 and 1962. It reached 1.2 million pounds in 1962.

Total consumption of tobacco products exceeded 20 million pounds in both 1960 and 1961 but declined to about 18 million pounds in 1962. Per capita consumption of tobacco products in Iraq rose from about 2.2 pounds annually in 1957 to 3 pounds in 1961. The rise in per capita consumption is expected to resume when American-type cigarettes are introduced on a large scale in Iraq.

LEAF TOBACCO: Iraq; estimated area, yield per acre and production, annual 1951-53

Year	Area	Yield per Acre	Production
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 pounds
1951.....	9,808	674	6,814
1952.....	15,000	614	9,411
1953.....	18,600	853	16,073
1954.....	24,800	773	19,405
1955.....	18,600	622	11,795
1956.....	19,220	620	11,915
1957.....	19,375	575	11,150
1958.....	19,375	617	12,217
1959.....	24,413	1,021	24,929
1960.....	32,500	834	27,100
1961.....	32,850	620	20,475
1962.....	32,500	594	13,758
1963 1/.....	27,700	560	15,608

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

LEAF TOBACCO: Iraq; estimated production by kinds, annual 1951-63

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Oriental	Tombac	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1951.....	1,323	2,640	2,645	200	6,814
1952.....	1,842	3,684	3,685	200	9,411
1953.....	3,175	6,349	6,349	200	16,073
1954.....	3,836	7,672	7,672	225	19,405
1955.....	4,630	2,315	4,650	200	11,795
1956.....	4,600	2,300	4,600	415	11,915
1957.....	4,360	2,180	4,360	250	11,150
1958.....	4,779	2,389	4,779	270	12,217
1959.....	6,500	4,500	13,635	294	24,929
1960.....	12,600	3,300	10,600	600	27,100
1961.....	10,600	3,000	5,900	975	20,475
1962.....	8,150	1,200	3,150	1,258	13,758
1963 1/...	7,000	2,000	5,350	1,258	15,608

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

TOBACCO (leaf and products): Iraq, imports by country of origin,
annual 1957-62

Kind and origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
Bulgaria.....	--	--	331	--	--	--
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.	15	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	--	--	--	--	88	--
Total.....	15	--	331	--	88	--
Cigarettes:						
United States.....	51	97	26	20	49	65
United Kingdom.....	458	514	90	174	368	263
Jordan.....	--	2	--	--	--	--
Others.....	287	25	3	4	44	10
Total.....	796	638	119	198	421	338
Cigars:						
Netherlands.....	4	4	2	4	7	7
West Germany.....	(2/)	4	2	2	4	(2/)
Others.....	16	16	3	1	--	4
Total.....	20	24	7	7	11	11
Smoking and chewing:						
Total.....	4	4	2	9	2	8
1/ Preliminary; subject to revision. 2/ If any, included in others.						

TOBACCO (leaf and products): Iraq, exports by country of origin,
annual 1957-62

Kind and destination	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Unmanufactured tobacco:						
Kuwait.....	9	139	4	(2/)	22	(2/)
Saudi Arabia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahrein.....	127	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	1	--	--	17	2	2
Total.....	137	139	4	17	24	2
Cigarettes:						
Kuwait.....	789	705	185	121	66	6
Saudi Arabia.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	--	11	2	--	31	--
Total.....	789	716	187	121	97	6
Other manufactured:						
Saudi Arabia.....	631	--	--	--	--	--
Oman.....	154	--	--	--	--	--
Others.....	44	29	--	--	--	--
Total.....	829	29	--	--	--	--

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision. Data shown are country's reported imports from Iraq.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Iraq; factory output by kind of product,
annual 1957-62

Year	Packaged cigarettes	Rolled (Zabana) cigarettes
	Million pieces	Million pieces
1957.....	3,083	2,500 ^{1/}
1958.....	3,488	2,650 ^{1/}
1959.....	4,096	2,700 ^{1/}
1960.....	4,597	2,812
1961.....	4,050	2,793
1962.....	4,231	2,983

^{1/} Estimated.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: Iraq, estimated consumption by kind of product,
annual, 1957-62

Product	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Cigarettes:						
Domestic.....	6.8	7.7	9.0	10.1	8.9	9.3
Imported.....	.8	.9	.8	1.0	1.3	1.6
Total.....	7.6	8.6	9.8	11.1	10.2	10.9
Cut tobacco:						
Rolled cigarettes ^{1/}	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Other.....	3.8	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.7	2.8
Total.....	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.8	9.5	5.8
Tombac:						
Total.....	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2
Other: ^{2/}						
Total.....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3
Grand Total.....	14.5	15.8	18.3	20.7	20.8	18.2

^{1/} Similar to bidis in India; smaller cigarettes than standard.

^{2/} Includes principally snuff and chewing, domestic factory production, cottage industries production, and imports.

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TOBACCO
FT 18-63
November 1963

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

ABOUT 350 MILLION POUNDS OF TOBACCO

SHIPPED UNDER TITLE I OF P. L. 480

Shipments of tobacco under Title I of Public Law 480, through June 30, 1963, totaled 349.3 million pounds, valued at \$254.5 million. Also, shipments under Title IV of P. L. 480, through fiscal 1963 amounted to 1.2 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 million.

Total purchase authorizations issued under Title I of P. L. 480, through June 30, 1963, now amount to 379.4 million pounds, valued at \$268.1 million. Additional authorizations issued since July 1, 1963, total 9.6 million pounds, valued at \$7.2 million. Currently, total purchase authorizations issued under Title IV of P. L. 480 amount to 8.5 million pounds, valued at \$7.4 million.

Through June 30, 1963, 133 purchase authorizations were issued under Title I of P. L. 480 with 28 countries. Four additional ones have been issued since July 1, 1963. To date, there has been a total of 7 purchase authorizations issued under Title IV of P. L. 480 with 5 countries.

Shipments under Title I of P. L. 480 during fiscal 1963 amounted to 28.7 million pounds, valued at \$22.5 million, compared with 26.0 million pounds, valued at \$19.5 million, during fiscal 1962. UAR (Egypt), Indonesia, South Vietnam, Pakistan, India, Congo (Leopoldville), the Republic of China, and Uruguay were the largest export markets for Title I shipments during fiscal 1963. Shipments under Title IV during fiscal 1963 went mainly to Chile, along with a minor quantity to Ecuador. Shipments under Title IV during fiscal 1964 are expected to be substantially larger than those for fiscal 1963, while shipments under Title I are expected to be up slightly.

Note: This publication supersedes prior circulars due to revisions.

Table 1..TOBACCO: Cumulative purchase authorizations issued under Title I, and Title IV of Public Law 480, and actual shipments, quantity and value, since July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1963

Country	Purchase Authorizations Issued			Actual Shipments	
	Number	Estimated Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
<u>Title I</u>					
Austria.....	4	7,496	4,799	7,425	4,799
Brazil.....	3	337	722	312	709
Burma.....	6	4,085	3,193	3,797	2,730
Chile.....	5	2,088	2,030	1,649	1,936
China, Rep. of.....	8	15,893	11,312	10,994	9,578
Colombia 1/.....	3	1,960	1,634	1,803	1,590
Congo (Leopoldville).....	3	4,182	2,590	2,032	1,187
Ecuador 1/.....	5	2,623	2,270	2,105	1,865
Finland.....	7	25,075	15,574	26,256	14,361
France.....	8	20,520	12,550	19,633	13,547
Guinea, Rep. of 1/.....	1	772	770	--	--
Iceland 1/.....	8	2,884	3,277	3,241	2,786
India.....	6	11,089	11,505	10,971	11,113
Indonesia.....	7	38,468	20,705	31,292	20,245
Israel.....	7	1,748	1,351	1,630	1,142
Italy.....	8	26,240	20,437	25,847	20,377
Japan.....	2	9,415	7,821	9,791	7,821
Korea, South.....	2	12,566	6,745	8,485	6,730
Morocco.....	1	419	250	460	243
Pakistan.....	9	15,143	14,819	13,355	12,151
Poland.....	2	5,071	4,100	1,893	1,499
Spain 1/.....	9	38,519	24,871	32,331	24,758
Syria.....	1	220	200	223	195
Thailand.....	3	5,666	4,100	5,439	4,100
UAR (Egypt).....	5	40,565	28,557	43,033	28,360
United Kingdom.....	4	54,454	38,000	52,906	38,000
Uruguay.....	2	8,146	7,670	7,862	7,598
Vietnam, South.....	4	23,759	16,247	24,490	16,072
Total.....	133	379,403	268,099	349,255	254,492
<u>Title IV</u>					
Chile.....	1	1,455	1,500	1,135	1,500
Colombia 1/.....	1	1,102	1,000	--	--
Ecuador 1/.....	2	1,279	1,200	71	67
Ryukyus.....	1	992	772	--	--
Total.....	5	4,828	4,472	1,206	1,567

1/ Includes leaf content of tobacco products authorized for shipment under Public Law 480.

Table 2... TOBACCO: Purchase authorizations under Title I, and Title IV of Public Law 480 issued prior to June 30, 1963, but shipments not completed as of that date

Country	: Purchase Authorizations Issued			: Estimated shipments	
	: Date of termination			: remaining after June	
	: Number : Contracting: Shipping			: 30, 1963	
				Quantity	Value
				1,000	1,000
				pounds	dollars
Title I					
China, Rep. of.....	37-69	6/30/63	7/31/63	2,833	1,700
Congo (Leopoldville):	55-35	11/30/63	12/31/63	2,000	1,400
Guinea, Rep. of 1/	57-19	11/30/63	12/31/63	772	770
Iceland 1/.....	40-69	11/30/63	12/31/63	351	368
Israel.....	16-126	11/30/63	12/31/63	220	200
India.....	39-94	11/30/63	12/31/63	2,425	2,500
India.....	39-98	11/30/63	12/31/63	234	235
Poland.....	41-59	11/30/63	12/31/63	3,086	2,600
Total.....				11,921	9,773
Title IV					
Colombia 1/.....	25-402	7/31/63	8/31/63	1,102	1,100
Ecuador 1/.....	29-402	11/30/63	12/31/63	287	200
Ecuador 1/.....	29-403	11/30/63	12/31/63	920	933
Ryukyus.....	61-403	7/31/63	8/31/63	993	772
Total.....				3,302	3,005

1/ Includes leaf content of tobacco products authorized for shipment under Public Law 480.

Table 3... TOBACCO: Purchase authorizations under Title I, and Title IV of Public Law 480 issued since July 1, 1963

Country	: Purchase Authorizations Issued			: Estimated shipments	
	: Date of termination			: remaining after June	
	: Number : Contracting: Shipping			: 30, 1963	
				Quantity	Value
				1,000	1,000
				pounds	dollars
Title I					
Indonesia.....	34-63	11/30/63	12/31/63	386	300
Pakistan.....	15-129	5/31/64	6/30/64	2,646	2,500
UAR (Egypt).....	46-80	11/30/63	12/31/63	2,205	1,600
Vietnam, South.....	45-23	11/30/63	12/31/63	4,409	2,780
Total.....				9,646	7,180
Title IV					
Iraq.....	64-402	5/31/63	6/30/64	3,307	2,580
Ryukyus.....	61-407	5/31/64	6/30/64	401	342
Total.....				3,708	2,922

Table 4.... TOBACCO: Cumulative U. S. shipments under Title I, and Title IV of Public Law 480 by kind and country of destination, since July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1963

Destination	(Declared weight)											
	Flue-cured			Burley			Maryland			Fire-cured 1/		
	Quantity pounds	Value dollars	1,000 pounds	Quantity pounds	Value dollars	1,000 pounds	Quantity pounds	Value dollars	1,000 pounds	Quantity pounds	Value dollars	1,000 pounds
Title I												
Austria.....	4,686	2,858	1,678	900				533	128	285	380	7,425
Brazil.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	709	312
Burma.....	3,758	2,699	31	31				--	--	--	--	3,797
Chile.....	1,077	1,209	571	726				1	--	--	--	1,936
China, Rep. of.....	10,725	9,348	269	230				--	--	--	--	10,994
Colombia 1/.....	1,082	923	667	622				45	--	--	--	1,803
Congo (Leopoldville).....	793	472	125					917	514	158	76	2,032
Ecuador 1/.....	1,381	1,193	692	641				31	--	--	--	2,105
Finland.....	20,369	10,914	4,420	2,828				635	217	832	402	26,256
France.....	6,484	5,447	1,072	910				12,077	6,190	--	--	19,633
Iceland 1/.....	1,692	1,512	1,085	1,079				382	126	--	--	3,241
India.....	10,862	10,992	60	55				33	25	--	--	10,971
Indonesia.....	27,390	19,061	--	--				17	1,690	1,086	165	31,292
Israel.....	1,587	1,109	36	26				1	--	--	--	1,630
Italy.....	13,925	10,617	8,171	6,863				3,751	2,897	--	--	25,847
Japan.....	8,055	6,665	1,736	1,156				--	--	--	--	9,791
Korea, South.....	8,236	6,507	249	223				--	--	--	--	8,465
Morocco.....	109	87	--	--				72	31	--	--	460
Pakistan.....	13,355	12,151	--	--				--	--	--	--	13,355
Poland.....	1,384	1,066	509	433				--	--	--	--	1,893
Spain 1/.....	17,044	13,677	9,653	8,403				967	258	15	4	32,331
Syria.....	73	65	150	130				--	--	--	--	223
Thailand.....	5,439	4,100	--	--				--	--	--	--	5,439
UAR (Egypt).....	33,200	20,840	7,969	6,871				170	1,553	476	1	43,033
United Kingdom.....	52,906	38,000	--	--				--	--	--	--	52,906
Uruguay.....	6,393	6,209	1,310	14				11	50	39	9	7,862
Vietnam, South.....	19,382	13,501	882	793				508	1,112	44	28	24,490
Total.....	273,387	201,222	41,468	34,355	5,365	2,510	23,894	12,847	1,360	704	3,821	349,255
Title IV												
Chile.....	677	868	458	632				--	--	--	--	1,135
Ecuador 1/.....	43	40	26	25				--	--	--	--	71
Total.....	720	908	484	657				--	--	--	--	1,206

1/ Includes dark flued Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia fire-cured.
2/ Includes Green River, One Sucker, Virginia sun-cured and Perique.
3/ Preliminary; subject to revision.
4/ Includes leaf content of tobacco products authorized for shipment under Public Law 480. Breakdown by type of leaf, quantity and value, was estimated from totals financed under individual purchase authorizations.

totals financed under individual purchase authorizations.

Table 5... TOBACCO: U. S. shipments under Title I, and Title IV of Public Law 480 by kind and country of destination during fiscal 1962

Destination	(Declared weight)												Cigar (All)	Total 3/		
	Flue-cured		Burley		Maryland		Fire-cured 1/		Dark air-cured 2/		Cigar (All)					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value				
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
Title I																
Chile.....	349	449	248	338	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	597	787
China, Rep. of.....	800	692	66	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	866	747
Colombia 4/.....	305	239	189	158	15	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	509	409
Ecuador 4/.....	834	750	453	441	29	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,316	1,219
Finland.....	--	--	109	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	81
France.....	342	298	437	381	--	--	1,537	836	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,316	1,515
Ireland 4/.....	339	293	220	208	16	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	575	515
Indonesia.....	750	508	--	--	--	--	17	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	767	520
Israel.....	223	174	36	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	259	200
Pakistan.....	3,442	3,316	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,442	3,316
Spain.....	1,150	910	110	94	159	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,419	1,088
UAR (Egypt).....	6,698	4,302	2,388	2,118	--	--	143	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,229	6,471
Vietnam, South.....	4,308	2,488	--	--	44	22	168	72	28	13	4	2	--	--	4,552	2,597
Total.....	19,540	14,419	4,256	3,900	263	160	1,865	971	28	13	4	2	--	--	25,956	19,465

1/ Includes dark fired Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia fire-cured.

2/ Includes Green River, One Sucker, Virginia sun-cured and Perique.

3/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

4/ Includes leaf content of tobacco products authorized for shipment under Public Law 480. Breakdown by type of leaf, quantity and value, was estimated from totals financed under individual purchase authorizations.

Table 6... TOBACCO: U. S. shipments under Title I, and Title IV of Public Law 480 by kind and country of destination during fiscal 1963

Destination	(Declared weight)																				
	Flue-cured			Burley			Maryland			Fire-cured 1/			Dark air-cured 2/			Cigar (All)			Total 3/		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	1,000	1,000	dollars	1,000	1,000	dollars	1,000	1,000	dollars	1,000	1,000	dollars	1,000	1,000	dollars	1,000	1,000	dollars	1,000	1,000	dollars
	pounds	dollars		pounds	dollars		pounds	dollars		pounds	dollars		pounds	dollars		pounds	dollars		pounds	dollars	
<u>Title I</u>																					
China, Rep. of.....	1,335	1,169		70	64		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		1,405	1,233	
Congo (Leopoldville):	793	472		164	125		--	--		917	514		158	76		--	--		2,032	1,187	
Ecuador 4/.....	257	212		90	80		4	3		--	--		--	--		--	--		351	295	
Finland.....	--	--		221	169		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		221	169	
Iceland 4/.....	303	259		193	181		14	12		82	44		--	--		--	--		592	496	
India.....	2,358	2,640		14	13		--	--		2	2		--	--		5	10		2,379	2,665	
Indonesia.....	3,406	2,773		--	--		--	--		438	313		--	--		--	--		3,844	3,086	
Morocco.....	109	87		--	--		279	125		72	31		--	--		--	--		460	243	
Pakistan.....	2,497	2,399		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		2,497	2,399	
Syria.....	73	65		150	130		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		223	195	
UAR (Egypt).....	7,413	4,857		1,760	1,465		200	105		145	69		--	--		--	--		9,518	6,496	
Uruguay.....	1,094	1,101		290	279		--	--		--	--		--	--		1	3		1,385	1,383	
Vietnam, South.....	3,238	2,414		95	46		144	68		319	139		--	--		43	17		3,839	2,684	
Total.....	22,876	18,448		3,047	2,552		641	313		1,975	1,112		158	76		49	30		28,746	22,531	
<u>Title IV</u>																					
Chile.....	677	868		458	632		--	--		--	--		--	--		--	--		1,135	1,500	
Ecuador.....	43	40		26	25		2	2		--	--		--	--		--	--		71	67	
Total.....	720	908		484	657		2	2		--	--		--	--		--	--		1,206	1,567	

1/ Includes dark fired Kentucky and Tennessee and Virginia fire-cured.

2/ Includes Green River, One Sucker, Virginia sun-cured and Perique.

3/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

4/ Includes leaf content of tobacco products authorized for shipment under Public Law 480. Breakdown by type of leaf, quantity and value, was estimated from totals financed under individual purchase authorizations.



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TOBACCO
FT 19-63
November 1963

TOBACCO: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING

U. S.-SOVIET BLOC TRADE

On October 9, the President announced that export licenses would be granted to U. S. private traders for wheat sales to the Soviet Union and various Eastern European countries. Following this announcement, on October 11, the U. S. Department of Commerce issued Current Export Bulletin No. 881, which established conditions and provisions governing license application approval for export of subsidized or price-supported agricultural commodities to certain Subgroup A countries. (These countries include: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany (Soviet Zone of Germany and the Soviet Sector of Berlin), Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Outer Mongolia, and the USSR).

Tobacco is one of the subsidized and price-supported agricultural commodities now eligible for approval of such export licenses to countries mentioned above. Before the announcement, subsidized tobacco was not eligible for sale to those countries, although tobacco for which export payments did not apply was eligible, and under these conditions, some has moved to the Soviet Union and "Bloc" countries in recent years.

Yugoslavia has not been considered a member of the Bloc, and subsidized price-supported commodities have moved to that country under Public Law 480 programs. Poland, although geographically part of the Soviet Bloc, has for trade purposes been considered eligible to purchase tobacco under P. L. 480, without the requirement of an export license. Some tobacco has moved to Poland under the P. L. 480 program.

The Commerce Export Bulletin establishes requirements which must be met so that the license applications can be considered for approval by the Office of Export Control. The applicant is required to certify that (1) the price of the tobacco will be on the basis of the world price prevailing at the time the contract is concluded; (2) the payment will be made in U. S. dollars or gold; (3) terms of sale will be cash or normal commercial credit; (4) exportation from the United States will not be financed under

P. L. 480; (5) the sale will not involve any barter arrangement. (There is no requirement that tobacco exported under these regulations be carried on U. S. flag vessels).

In addition, the following information shall be submitted on the application: (1) the proposed shipping date, if known; (2) the specific terms of sale, i.e., cash, credit, and credit terms if applicable; (3) the name and address of the commercial supplier from whom the exporter is obtaining, or has obtained, the commodities described on the application. (If more than one commercial supplier is involved, the quantity from each commercial supplier shall be specified).

Each license application shall be supported by a Form FC-842, Single Transaction Statement by Consignee and Purchaser, completed in accordance with the provisions of Par. 373.65 of the Department of Commerce Comprehensive Export Schedule. Any material or substantive change in the terms of the order involved or in the facts relating to the purchase transaction or other transaction, shall be promptly reported to the Office of Export Control.

It is advisable for an exporter considering the shipping of tobacco under conditions briefly summarized here, to contact the Office of Export Control, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230, requesting a copy of Current Export Bulletin No. 881, October 11, 1963, before making a sale.

In recent years, the Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc countries in Eastern Europe have imported rather substantial quantities of tobacco from Free World suppliers. These imports have been made to: (1) offset a drop in domestic supplies occurring as the result of blue mold; and (2) offset the drastic decline in arrivals of tobacco from Communist China, which supplied many millions of pounds of low-priced flue-cured leaf to the USSR during the period 1955-60. In 1962, exports of tobacco from the major Free World supplying countries to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, and Yugoslavia totaled some 144 million pounds.

India shipped about 73 million pounds to those countries in 1962--mainly flue-cured--with the following quantities and average export prices for flue-cured according to country of destination: USSR--35 million pounds at 20.5 cents per pound; Poland--12 million at 9.8 cents; East Germany--8 million at 32.7 cents; Hungary--1 million at 1 cent; and Czechoslovakia--200,000 pounds at 55.3 cents; and Yugoslavia--8 million at 11 cents per pound.

Greece and Turkey supplied a total of about 52 million pounds of oriental leaf to the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries last year. Brazil reported exports of 4.8 million pounds of flue-cured to the USSR at 22.8 cents per pound, together with minor quantities of cigar leaf to Czechoslovakia and East Germany. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland shipped 2.9 million pounds of flue-cured to the USSR at 12 cents per pound. Other Free World countries exporting tobacco to the Soviet Union and Bloc countries last year included Japan, France, Italy, West Germany (probably reexports), Colombia, and the United States.

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1962 to the Soviet Union totaled 45,000 pounds. This quantity included 27,647 pounds of flue-cured at \$1.06 per pound and 16,101 pounds of burley at 90 cents per pound. U. S. exports to East Germany in 1962 included 946,440 pounds of cigar wrapper at \$1.03 per pound, and 174,850 pounds of cigar binder at 53 cents per pound.

During the period January-August 1963, the United States shipped the following quantities of tobacco to Soviet Bloc countries:

Country	Kind of tobacco	Quantity	Average export price per lb.
		1,000	
		<u>pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
East Germany.....	Cigar wrapper	613	1.12
" "	Flue-cured	10	1.36
Poland.....	Flue-cured	2,485	.74
"	Burley	88	.74

TOBACCO UNMANUFACTURED: Free World Exports to the Soviet Union and certain Eastern European Countries, calendar years, 1960-62

Exporting country and year	Importing country						Total
	USSR	Czecho- slovakia	Hungary	Poland	East Germany	Yugoslavia	
	1,000 pounds						
Brazil:							
1960.....	0	1,430	0	0	6,512	0	7,942
1961.....	0	567	0	0	4,717	0	5,284
1962.....	4,835	220	0	0	121	0	5,176
India:							
1960.....	9,097	224	0	0	0	0	9,321
1961.....	11,222	52	584	0	0	0	11,858
1962.....	40,110	200	2,784	12,513	7,684	9,638	72,929
Greece:							
1960.....	16,850	5,417	2,496	4,599	64	0	29,426
1961.....	14,094	5,939	6,071	2,090	3,607	0	31,801
1962.....	9,660	3,053	2,022	3,450	893	4,830	23,908
Turkey:							
1960.....	2,666	6,616	1,646	3,238	4,168	0	18,334
1961.....	2,405	8,675	5,269	2,520	7,696	0	26,565
1962.....	2,133	9,106	5,668	4,199	2,342	4,689	28,137
United States:							
1960.....	0	49	0	1,577	658	0	2,284
1961.....	0	398	0	320	862	0	1,580
1962.....	45	0	0	0	1,121	0	1,166
Federation of Rhodesia- Nyasaland:							
1960.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962.....	2,945	0	0	0	0	0	2,945
France:							
1960.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962.....	0	0	459	0	0	0	459
Japan:							
1960.....	0	0	0	0	0	573	573
1961.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962.....	1,763	0	0	0	0	0	1,763
Italy 1/							
1960.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961.....	0	596	0	0	386	0	982
1962.....	0	986	0	0	182	0	1,168
Colombia:							
1960.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961.....	0	0	0	0	268	0	268
1962.....	0	0	0	0	1,317	0	1,317
West Germany:							
1960.....	7	116	261	23	4,467	0	4,874
1961.....	0	373	0	0	3,274	0	3,647
1962.....	297	333	568	0	4,015	0	5,213
Total:							
1960.....	28,620	13,852	4,403	9,437	15,869	573	72,754
1961.....	27,721	16,600	11,924	4,930	20,810	0	81,985
1962.....	61,788	13,898	11,501	20,162	17,675	19,157	144,181

1/ Years ended June 30.

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TOBACCO
FT 20-63
November 1963

BULGARIA: A GROWING TOBACCO EXPORTER
AND IMPORTER

Bulgaria's tobacco industry has expanded rapidly in the last decade. Until blue mold seriously reduced the crop in 1960 and 1961, total exports of leaf tobacco were increasing each year. The short crops caused Bulgarian leaf exports to decline from a record 156 million pounds in 1960 to 132 million pounds in 1962. Expanding cigarette exports have also reduced the quantity of leaf tobacco available for export.

In 1962, Bulgaria ranked as the world's second largest exporter of oriental tobacco, following Turkey. Since 1960, it has been the world's third largest cigarette exporter following the United States and the United Kingdom.

If farm prices should be increased and more incentives to grow tobacco are provided, Bulgarian farmers are likely to increase production. The crop currently accounts for about one-third to one-half of Bulgaria's total agricultural exports.

Over 85 percent of the Bulgarian tobacco crop is exported, in the form either of leaf or cigarettes. Only Southern Rhodesia exports a higher percentage of its crop. Increased prices have encouraged expansion in areas devoted to tobacco. Plantings of oriental varieties for higher quality tobacco and flue-cured tobacco have increased rapidly because of much larger cigarette exports.

To further boost cigarette exports, the purchase of \$8 million worth of U. S. tobacco is under consideration.



Bulgarian cigarettes are usually of much better quality than brands produced in other Eastern European countries. High quality and blended brands containing flue-cured tobacco have become very popular in the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Because of the growing export demand for blended brands, flue-cured acreage has jumped, while exports of this type have diminished.

Bulgaria became a leaf importer in the late 1950's. The need for special types of tobacco to use in cigarettes for export and barter arrangements caused total imports to increase beyond 2 million pounds annually.

To some extent, an expansion of the tobacco industry and higher farm leaf prices have boosted per capita income in Bulgaria. Consequently, her domestic consumption of tobacco products reached a new high of 20.9 million pounds in 1961. Further gains have occurred since then.

Cigarettes account for over 90 percent of total consumption of factory-made tobacco products. Pipe tobacco and cigars account for most of the rest. Several million pounds of tobacco was used outside commercial channels by pipe smokers on farms until recently, when cigarette sales increased because of higher rural incomes.

In 1963, exports of tobacco are likely to exceed \$70 million equivalent value: \$45 million for leaf tobacco and \$25 million for cigarettes. Sales of tobacco products by Bulgartabac within Bulgaria in 1963 are likely to exceed \$35 million equivalent.

Bulgartabac, a state corporation, manages purchases of tobacco at farms, fermentation, manufacturing, exports and imports. Bulgartabac was fourth largest earner of foreign exchange for Bulgaria in 1960, when the value of tobacco exported reached a total of more than \$85 million equivalent of leaf tobacco and cigarettes. It can obtain foreign exchange to import quality tobacco at higher prices than some other Eastern European countries because of the increasing foreign exchange earnings from cigarette exports.

Production

Tobacco is the leading crop in Bulgaria. Acreage has doubled in the last decade because of the much larger export market. Many fields formerly planted in grains are now used to grow tobacco, fruits, and vegetables for export.

The four most important tobacco-growing regions are in Southern Bulgaria: the Macedonian, Plovdiv, Haskovo, and Djebel. Many hillsides between the low Balkan Mountains and higher Rhodope Mountains, on the Greek border, are covered with turquoise green tobacco during the early summer. Tobacco farmers in the Maritsa Valley between the two mountain ranges often raise fruits and vegetables at lower elevations and tobacco on the more rolling land. Most of the types of oriental tobacco are named for the district or area where they are grown.

The Macedonian region is located in the southwestern corner of the country below Sofia. Tobacco produced in the Dupnitsa vicinity has medium-sized leaves with a light lemon color and low nicotine content - 0.5 percent to 0.9 percent. They make a mild smoke and have excellent combustibility.

Tobaccos grown in the Gorna-Dzhumaya province are similar to those of the neighboring Dupnitsa province although the aroma is more pronounced. Melnik province, on the Greek border, produces tobacco with large, light orange and golden leaves. They have fine aroma, a sweet taste, and good combustibility.

The highly elevated Nevrokop area produces the large-leaved Basma type of tobacco. Most of the leaves are orange or light red and noted for their quality and blending characteristics.

Tobacco cultivation has expanded rapidly in the Plovdiv region, located in the south central part of the country. Tobacco produced near the city of Plovdiv, located on the Maritsa River, is rich in resinous and etheric substances. The smooth elastic leaves also contain a small amount of caramel. The light red tobacco is popular in world markets because of its aroma and taste.

The Peruchitza-Ustina province produces tobacco with a strong aroma and a sweet smell. Pechtera and Pazardjik tobaccos also have a strong aroma. Tobacco grown in the Assenovgrad vicinity has a light taste and is used for neutralizing stronger blends.

The Haskovo region is located in southeastern Bulgaria near the Turkish border. The stronger types of tobacco grown in the area include the Haskovo, Krumovgrad and Tekne. The Ivailovgrad, Ortakjoi, Harmanli, and Svilengrad tobaccos are milder and lighter tobaccos.

The Djebel region is located on the southern slopes of the Rhodope Mountains. The quality of tobacco grown at elevations exceeding 2,800 feet is the highest. Djebel tobaccos are noted for their excellent quality and fineness. The leaves are usually small and light orange or golden in color. Resinous and etheric oils give them their aroma and sweet taste.

Flue-cured production has expanded in the smallest tobacco growing area in Northern Bulgaria. Sandy loam soils near the Danube are favorable for flue-cured production.

The production of flue-cured tobacco for 1963 is estimated at about 22 million pounds, compared with 19.8 million pounds in 1962 and only 7 million pounds in 1961. Blue mold reduced the crop to only 4.7 million pounds in 1960. The crop in the late 1950's ranged from 12 to 15 million pounds annually. About half was exported until 1960, when most of the short crop was used by local cigarette factories.

Total production of oriental tobacco for 1963, estimated at about 233.7 million pounds, will be more than double the small 116-million-pound crop in 1961, when blue mold attacked. Prewar production was only about 90 million pounds a year. The crop fluctuated widely in the last decade because of variations in weather.

Several million pounds of dark air-cured tobacco are grown in the oriental producing area. The production of this type was more important a decade ago.

The climate of Bulgaria is influenced by both the Mediterranean and Continental climatology. The autumns are usually prolonged and mild, and the summers are not excessively hot. Like California, very little rainfall occurs during the summer or fall. Snow occurs in the mountains during the winter and provides water for irrigation during the spring and early summer. At lower elevations, rains falling during the winter benefit tobacco seed beds.

The tobacco is transplanted in May. Some of the transplanting to the field is done by mechanical planters belonging to a cooperative of tobacco farmers. In June, the weeds are eliminated and the rows of young tobacco plants are cultivated.

Most Bulgarian tobacco farmers live in villages. After harvesting the tobacco from outlying fields they place it in racks for sun curing near their village home.

Increased use of tractors and farm implements has enabled tobacco farmers to increase their acreage. Tractors are used to break the ground, cultivate the plants, and transport harvested leaves to racks where they are placed for sun curing. Members of the farm family perform most of the hoeing, harvesting, grading, and packing of tobacco. Flue-cured tobacco is preferred by some farmers because of the higher yields and better prices.

Most of the small oriental leaves are carried to warehouses for fermentation after they are sun-cured. Fermentation and processing for export usually extend for over six months after harvest from the field.

Most of the new curing barns for flue-cured tobacco use kerosene. Some varieties of semi-oriental tobacco with large leaves also can be placed in the barns after harvest from the fields.

BULGARIA: Production of oriental and flue-cured tobacco, annual 1939 and 1950-63

Year	Oriental	Flue-cured	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1939.....	90,702	--	90,702
1950.....	88,916	3,232	92,148
1951.....	127,730	10,664	138,394
1952.....	89,628	6,292	95,920
1953.....	115,080	10,697	125,777
1954.....	106,857	13,810	120,667
1955.....	144,789	12,491	157,281
1956.....	112,055	12,723	124,778
1957.....	164,721	15,194	179,215
1958.....	170,471	12,322	182,792
1959.....	205,557	11,618	217,175
1960.....	131,729	4,731	136,460
1961.....	116,174	6,989	123,162
1962.....	211,642	19,841	231,483
1963 <u>1</u> /.....	233,688	22,046	255,734

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bulgaria.

Experiment stations are located at Plovdiv, Sandanski, Goze, Deltzhev, Djebel, Harmanli, and Kozarsko. These seven experiment stations strive to test methods to improve yields, disease resistance and better quality through more adaptable varieties. The leading varieties of oriental tobacco grown in the Plovdiv region are Peruchtitza, Plovdiv, Pechtera, Pazardjik, and Assenovgrad. This region produces about one-fifth of the total crop.

The Djebel region produces about 15 percent of the crop. It includes the southern ridges of the Rhodopes. Some of the varieties grown in the region, named for their home district, include: Momtchilgrad, Zlatograd, Kirdjali, Ardino, and Smolyan.

Characteristics of different varieties vary greatly. Some are mild and sweet, while other varieties are noted for their aroma. Many varieties are excellent for blending with neutral tobaccos. Some Bulgarian tobacco is in demand for blending as the small portion of oriental tobacco in blended American-type cigarettes.

Exports

Bulgarian exports of unmanufactured tobacco have been on an upward trend for the last decade. They are likely to continue upward in the future if blue mold attacks can be prevented. The growing demand for tobacco in Eastern Europe, and arrangements providing incentives for Bulgarian tobacco farmers, are the causes. Total exports reached a peak of 156 million pounds in 1960 - - more than double the 60 million pounds exported in 1955.

Heavy shipments in 1960 and blue mold attacks in 1960 and 1961 caused exports to drop below 140 million pounds in both 1961 and 1962. Exports are expected to rise for 1963, because of the larger crop last year. Processing the oriental tobacco for export through sun curing and fermentation usually extends for more than 6 months beyond the harvest season. Therefore, whether the crop is large or small determines the availability of tobacco for export for the calendar year following the year of harvest.

Total tobacco exports during 1935-39 were only about 53 million pounds annually, with about 61 percent of the shipments going to Germany. Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Egypt, Poland, and the United States were each markets for 2 million to 3 million pounds annually. The USSR took only about 119,000 pounds annually in the late 1930's, compared with the large purchases, exceeding 60 million pounds annually, since 1959.

The USSR is still the largest market although its share of total Bulgarian tobacco exports dropped from 64 percent in 1956, and 62 percent in 1959, to only 46 percent in 1962. Total leaf exports to the USSR rose from 35 million pounds in 1955 to a peak of 85.5 million pounds in 1959, and then fell to 60.6 million pounds in 1962. The total value of Bulgarian leaf shipments to the USSR reached a peak of \$39 million in 1959. The average price paid by the Soviets for Bulgarian tobacco rose from a value equivalent to 32.4 U. S. cents per pound in 1960 to 44.2 U. S. cents in 1962.

In 1958, about 8.2 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco was exported to the USSR. Since 1960, exports of Bulgarian flue-cured have been below 3 million pounds annually.

Transportation of tobacco from Bulgaria to the USSR often involves only short trips by rail to factories in Moldavia, Kiev, or the Crimea. Some tobacco is carried by ship across the Black Sea where the tobacco is loaded on rail cars for shipment to the large factories at Tbilisi and Yerevan.

Next to the USSR, the European Common Market is the largest market for Bulgarian tobacco. Exports to the Common Market countries have been on an upward trend for the last decade. In 1962, at 28.5 million pounds they were more than double the 12 million pounds shipped to these markets in 1959. In both 1961 and 1962, West Germany took about 14 million pounds of Bulgarian tobacco, compared with only 6 to 8 million pounds annually during the 1950's. Purchases of Bulgarian tobacco by France reached a peak of 12.4 million pounds in 1962, compared with only 3 to 4 million pounds annually before.

Italy has purchased 2 to 3 million pounds of Bulgarian tobacco annually since 1956.

Belgium took about half a million pounds of Bulgarian tobacco during prewar years, and none in the last decade, except for 0.6 million in 1960 and 0.8 million in 1961. Dutch purchases of Bulgarian tobacco were about 0.8 million pounds annually during prewar years and have been small but increasing over the last decade. In 1962, at 359,000 pounds they were double the purchases for the previous year.

The East Germans increased their purchases of Bulgarian tobacco from 7 million pounds in 1957 to a peak of 24.9 million pounds in 1960. East German purchases fell moderately in 1961 and down to 11 million pounds in 1962.

Czechoslovakia's purchases of Bulgarian tobacco also reached a peak in 1960, when it took 14.2 million pounds. Since then, Bulgaria's shipments to this market have dropped drastically. In 1962, only 5.5 million pounds went to Czechoslovakia.

A trade agreement with Poland has resulted in Bulgarian exports of about 11 million pounds of tobacco to this traditional market annually since 1959. In the late 1950's exports to Poland rose by more than 50 percent annually. But once the 11-million-pound level was reached, and a shift toward blended cigarettes with a high percentage of flue-cured began, Polish use of Bulgarian oriental tobacco stabilized at about 11 million pounds annually.

Hungarian purchases of Bulgarian tobacco increased from 1.3 million pounds in 1959 to a peak of 4.1 million pounds in 1961. Mainland China was a market for 2.2 million pounds of oriental tobacco in 1958 and 3.3 million pounds in 1960. No other tobacco shipments to the Chinese have been reported.

Shipments of Bulgarian oriental tobacco to Austria reached a peak of 4 million pounds in 1961 and were 1 to 2 million pounds during most other recent years.

Exports to Yugoslavia reached 2.5 million pounds in 1962. Yugoslavia purchases lower grade filler types of tobacco.

BULGARIA: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco, average 1935-39, annual 1958-62

Country	:Average: :1935-39:	: 1958 :	: 1959 :	: 1960 :	: 1961 :	: 1962 :
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :
	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:	: pounds:
USSR.....	119:	46,208:	85,458:1/	76,940:1/	67,461:1/	60,627
Czechoslovakia:	2,588:	5,368:	8,979:	14,242:	7,613:	5,512
Poland.....	1,814:	8,713:	11,208:	11,030:	10,580:1/	7,207
Hungary.....	(2/) :	1,328:	1,881:	1,069:1/	4,142:	(2/)
Germany, East.:)	32,765:	11,323:	13,715:	24,883:	16,561:	10,986
Germany, West.:)	:	7,780:	6,173:	13,375:	14,043:	14,094
France.....	635:	3,439:	4,101:	3,439:	2,998:	12,423
Italy 1/.....	3,312:	1,671:	1,680:	2,901:	1,872:	1,598
Belgium.....	514:	--:	--:	582:1/	787:	--
Netherlands 1/:	779:	141:	119:	190:	163:	359
Austria.....	2,271:	1,213:	992:	764:	4,045:	2,037
Switzerland 1/:	402:	96:	85:	109:	62:	110
Egypt.....	2,073:	3,003:	1,468:	2,226:	1,764:	2,643
United States.: 1,714:1/	78:	--:1/	2:1/	47:1/	17	
Israel 1/.....	--:	4:	364:	472:	276:	256
Mainland China:	--:	2,205:	--:	3,307:	--:	--
Other.....	4,268:	2,254:	654:	553:	2,837:	14,331
Total.....	53,254:3/	94,824:3/	136,877:3/	156,084:	135,251:	132,200

1/ Statistics reported by importing country. 2/ If any, included in other.

3/ Includes flue-cured reported separately.

Source: Foreign Trade of Bulgaria Statistical Review.

Exports to Switzerland are now about 100,000 pounds annually or about one-fourth prewar levels. Finland takes about half the amount purchased annually by Switzerland. Egypt takes about 2 million pounds of Bulgarian tobacco annually. In 1957, Bulgaria shipped 1.6 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco to Egypt. By 1960, Egyptian purchases of this type from Bulgaria dropped to 220,000 pounds. Israel and Syria are new markets which each took about a quarter million pounds Bulgarian oriental tobacco in 1962. Tunisia, also, is a market for about 100,000 pounds of this type annually.

The United States was a market for 4 million pounds of Bulgarian tobacco in 1937 and several million pounds during some other immediate prewar years. Recent U. S. purchases of Bulgarian tobacco have been small. The U. S. import duty on tobacco from Communist Bloc sources is 35 cents per pound and U. S. purchases from these sources are small. The import duty for oriental and other cigarette tobaccos from countries qualifying for MFN (most favored nations treatment) is 12-1/2 cents per pound.

Some new markets for Bulgarian tobacco have developed in recent years, where oriental tobacco is needed for blending into American-type cigarettes.

Argentina took 324,583 pounds of Bulgarian tobacco in 1961 and smaller amounts in 1962. Small shipments to Japan and Morocco occurred in 1959. About 22,000 pounds went to Lebanon in 1961. Shipments to Sweden in 1962 consisted of 16,324 pounds of oriental tobacco. In 1960, about 330,000 pounds went to Iraq. Recently small shipments have gone to West Africa. Larger tobacco exports to markets outside Eastern Europe are desired because they earn needed foreign exchange.

Cigarette Exports

About half of the cigarettes currently manufactured in Bulgaria are exported. Bulgarian cigarette exports have increased much more rapidly than leaf exports. Prices received for Bulgarian cigarettes compare favorably with world prices. The East Germans pay almost as much for Bulgarian cigarettes as they do for U. S. brands. Quality brands of Bulgarian cigarettes are popular in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany. Consequently, Bulgaria supplies most of the imported cigarettes in these markets.

The USSR has increased its purchases of Bulgarian cigarettes each year since 1957 with the exception of 1960. In 1962, the USSR purchased about 5.3 billion cigarettes from Bulgaria for a value equivalent to \$15.2 million. Czechoslovakia was a market for more than \$4 million equivalent in both 1961 and 1962. Shipments of Bulgarian cigarettes to Eastern Germany in 1962 were more than double the value in 1961, which was equivalent to \$1 million.

The average export price per pack of 20 cigarettes is usually about 6 U. S. cents equivalent. The average price per pack of 20 to different markets in 1961, given in U. S. cents equivalent, was Eastern Germany, 7.9; Czechoslovakia, 6.8; Poland, 6.3; and USSR, 5.7 cents. Most Bulgarian cigarettes enter these markets free of duty and are sold at prices ranging from 20 to 30 U. S. cents equivalent.

BULGARIA: Exports of cigarettes, annual 1957-61

Destination	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: Price : per pack : of 20
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: U. S.
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: dollars
USSR.....	5,548	6,060	9,564	8,406	9,090	11,702: 5.7
Czechoslovakia:	882	774	880	1,890	2,725	4,221: 6.8
East Germany..:	748	661	661	669	875	1,567: 7.9
Poland.....	462	423	428	196	705	1,015: 6.3
Other.....	16	30	15	17	97	92: 6.0
Total.....	7,656	7,948	11,548	11,178	13,492	18,597: 6.1

Imports

Bulgaria imports 2 to 3 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco annually. Most of it has special blending qualities. Comparatively large amounts of flue-cured tobacco may be imported in the future as the export market for blended brands of Bulgarian cigarettes expands.

Most of the tobacco imported by Bulgaria recently has been oriental types from Syria and Albania. About 1.4 million pounds was purchased from Syria in 1962. Imports from Albania have been about half a million pounds annually in recent years.

Bulgaria purchased about half a million pounds of light air-cured tobacco from Japan in 1960. About 1.2 million pounds of tobacco was imported from Italy in 1958, smaller quantities since then. Some of the purchases from Italy consisted of types other than oriental.

Consumption

Retail sales of tobacco products in Bulgaria now exceed 22 million pounds annually, compared with about 17 million pounds a decade ago.

Cigarettes currently account for about 90 percent of the total consumption of factory-made products. Pipe tobacco accounts for most of the rest. More pipe tobacco than cigarettes was consumed in prewar days. Small cigars have gained in popularity in recent years.

Retail cigarette prices range between 11 and 18 U. S. cents equivalent per pack of 20. Travel and Derby are two flavored brands. Other popular cigarette brands include Bulgaria, Rila, Femina, Arda, Virginia, Djebel, Pirin, Vitosha, Sevt, Thrakia, Ruen, Yaka, Marica, Fielta, Vega, Laika, Slantye, and Bulgartabac.

Per capita consumption of tobacco products has increased recently. Larger rural incomes from tobacco and truck crops caused part of the rise. Over 75 percent of the population is still rural. Continued urban growth and better farm incomes will cause further gains in Bulgarian tobacco consumption. More farm workers who once used tobacco from the farm, for their pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes, are likely to buy factory-made cigarettes as their incomes from tobacco and other export crops increase.

BULGARIA: Manufacture, retail sales, and export availability of tobacco products, annual 1939, and 1950-63

Year	Manufacture	Retail sales	Available for export
	Metric tons	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1939.....	3,900	8,598	--
1950.....	9,956	16,100	5,848
1951.....	7,057	16,300	743
1952.....	8,098	16,543	1,310
1953.....	8,385	16,850	1,636
1954.....	9,334	16,970	3,608
1955.....	8,860	17,183	2,350
1956.....	11,901	19,559	6,678
1957.....	12,470	18,728	8,763
1958.....	11,771	17,749	8,201
1959.....	14,973	18,583	14,443
1960.....	13,606	20,311	9,685
1961.....	15,341	20,906	12,915
1962 1/.....	18,200	22,200	17,924
1963 1/.....	20,800	23,100	22,660

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Bulgaria.

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TOBACCO
FT 21-63
December 1963

WORLD 1963 TOBACCO

HARVEST SETS RECORD

The 1963 world tobacco harvest of 9,165 million pounds set a new record. Final outturn of the harvest could have been still greater, except for three adverse situations affecting production in different parts of the world. These were: (1) attacks of blue mold, a fungus disease, which reduced some oriental harvests in the Near East; (2) drought conditions which reduced yields in the USSR, Bulgaria, Honduras, and Mexico; and (3) excessive rains which destroyed some planted area in India and reduced yields in the Rhodesias and Argentina.

All major producing countries, except the United States, Canada, Mexico, Burma, Argentina, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, harvested larger crops than in 1962. Record crops were harvested in Greece, Brazil, Paraguay, Colombia, Yugoslavia, India, Japan, the Philippines, Nyasaland, New Zealand, and Thailand. Near-record harvests occurred in Turkey, Bulgaria, Poland, South Korea, and Australia. Acreage and production in Italy, France, and West Germany were still below normal, but larger than in 1962.

Smaller harvests in the United States, Canada, Chile, Venezuela, and Burma were mainly caused by reductions in planted acreages. Despite increased plantings in Mexico, Argentina, Honduras, Spain, the Rhodesias, Bulgaria, and the USSR, unfavorable weather conditions adversely affected yields.

The initial outbreaks of blue mold this season in Cyprus and Morocco and its recurrence in Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, and Turkey caused from moderate to severe crop losses. Isolated incidence of this fungus disease was reported in practically every European country this season but crop losses were kept to a minimum through effective control programs and the planting of both imported blue-mold resistant seed and domestic-produced crossbred resistant varieties.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the Statistical Report of World Agricultural Production and Trade, December 1963.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	Average 1955-59	1961	1962
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:									
Canada.....	127	138	131	1,323	1,521	1,549	1,756	209,721	203,027
United States.....	1,242	1,174	1,226	1,540	1,755	1,884	1,880	2,061,392	2,309,055
Puerto Rico.....	28	27	28	1,000	1,011	1,101	1,249	27,100	30,400
Costa Rica.....	3	3	4	686	735	845	782	2,289	3,188
El Salvador.....	3	2	2	656	954	1,066	1,063	1,946	2,443
Guatemala.....	6	8	6	544	587	695	671	4,401	3,919
Honduras.....	10	11	11	588	601	606	360	6,591	6,574
Mexico.....	90	116	89	827	986	1,183	74,277	114,053	105,243
Nicaragua.....	3	10	10	691	596	626	2,252	5,700	6,220
Panama.....	1	2	2	723	653	780	832	1,225	1,473
Cuba.....	148	--	--	748	--	--	110,361	--	--
Dominican Republic.....	53	47	55	810	1,208	1,100	1,205	56,313	60,000
Haiti.....	6	5	6	281	405	405	1,600	2,200	2,500
Jamaica.....	1	2	2	810	772	772	1,007	1,200	1,200
Total countries shown.....	1,721 3/4	1,676 3/4	1,676 3/4	1,622	1,772	1,772	2,354,482 3/4	2,594,131 3/4	2,815,242 3/4
South America:									
Argentina.....	90	121	114	808	879	915	72,932	106,703	104,057
Bolivia.....	3	3	3	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil.....	444	453	493	689	745	619	306,009	337,700	305,253
Chile.....	8	10	8	1,838	1,994	2,084	14,113	19,458	17,421
Colombia.....	55	34	47	1,456	1,835	1,790	80,389	61,656	84,795
Paraguay.....	16	21	30	937	892	1,293	14,682	18,739	38,353
Peru.....	7	7	7	1,045	828	859	6,951	5,408	5,952
Uruguay.....	1	1	1	957	595	595	651	441	441
Venezuela.....	7	19	17	1,506	1,227	1,241	10,996	22,840	20,780
Total countries shown.....	631	669	720	770	--	--	508,823	573,045	579,152
Europe:									
Austria.....	1	1	1	1,573	1,700	1,555	1,600	1,339	992
Belgium.....	3	3	3	2,291	2,347	2,721	2,498	5,697	6,967
France.....	68	54	53	1,766	1,393	1,745	1,628	75,389	86,813
Germany, West.....	22	10	10	2,201	1,977	2,191	2,329	19,199	21,187
Greece.....	284	254	306	705	635	674	189,045	160,938	206,510
Italy.....	129	114	88	1,301	1,467	1,157	1,139	53,351	102,117
Spain.....	45	53	47	1,156	1,431	1,404	1,200	76,025	65,331
Sweden.....	1	4/	4/	1,972	512	1,333	785	190	168
Switzerland.....	3	2	2	1,887	2,015	2,051	1,971	3,230	4,114
Total West Europe.....	556	491	510	616	--	--	602,981	396,258	494,199
Albania.....	31	28	--	612	250	--	19,192	6,949	--
Bulgaria.....	249	237	315	689	519	735	171,578	123,162	231,483
Czechoslovakia.....	20	--	--	980	--	--	19,728	--	--
Germany, East.....	11	10	12	1,108	929	972	11,992	9,735	11,232
Hungary.....	49	40	45	1,274	956	902	61,940	37,912	41,006
Poland.....	78	94	77	1,196	1,072	1,065	93,204	101,191	81,570
Romania.....	95	69	--	670	565	--	93,865	39,242	--
Yugoslavia.....	120	66	91	1,36	511	735	892	33,569	67,197
U.S.S.R.....	427	363	338	1,027	813	874	438,715	295,500	295,500
Total E. Europe incl. USSR	1,080 3/4	919 3/4	1,017 3/4	1,197	--	--	977,467 3/4	656,760 3/4	815,488 3/4
Total Europe.....	1,636	1,410	1,527	1,813	--	--	1,580,448	1,053,018	1,312,687
Total.....	1,636	1,410	1,527	1,813	--	--	1,580,448	1,053,018	1,312,687

Africa:	53	24	37	593	59	328	533	31,548	2,954	7,716	19,765
Algeria.....	2	2	3	1,176	541	837	926	2,571	1,698	2,060	2,315
Libya.....	3	3	3	1,383	1,115	1,476	367	4,569	4,409	4,716	1,100
Morocco.....	4	6	5	851	368	944	367	3,518	2,116	1,481	4,400
Tunisia.....	6	2	5	485	469	486	513	3,305	3,748	3,307	4,000
Angola.....	7	7	8	451	450	450	450	4,688	4,500	4,500	4,500
Cameroon.....	10	10	10	(719)	634	782	774	(6,746)	2,039	1,439	1,750
Congo (Leopoldville).....	(9)	2	2		560	600	640		2,800	3,000	3,200
Rwanda and Burundi.....	5	5									
Cabon, Central African Rep., & Congo (Brazzaville).....	7	8	8	561	538	562	561	3,660	4,300	4,500	4,700
Kenya.....	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	9,47	9,988	11,424	1,476
Malagasy Republic.....	19	20	21	500	535	572	551	9,718	9,608	11,302	11,300
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1,288	1,265	1,308	1,165	961	1,228	1,095	827
Mozambique.....	7	10	11	486	502	513	526	3,246	5,029	5,291	5,571
Nigeria.....	45	48	49	574	620	619	632	25,728	30,000	30,000	30,800
Rhodesias and Nyasaland.....	343	352	390	564	798	786	637	193,406	263,467	276,641	248,379
Tanganyika.....	8	14	14	685	512	336	424	5,619	6,653	4,628	5,856
Uganda.....	11	10	11	510	557	451	484	5,701	4,389	4,460	5,419
Republic of South Africa.....	90	85	88	624	617	639	623	56,047	57,900	54,500	55,000
Total countries shown.....	619	603	666	--	--	--	--	361,978	407,826	422,060	410,358

Asia:	4	5	5	368	385	367	297	1,511	1,980	2,246	1,500
Cyprus.....	49	60	74	562	443	348	385	27,465	27,337	20,944	28,465
Iran.....	21	33	28	675	630	420	554	14,170	20,475	13,760	15,500
Israel.....	9	10	2	458	490	470	239	4,134	5,115	4,927	3,364
Jordan.....	7	9	5	332	348	393	146	2,488	4,552	3,404	716
Lebanon.....	9	10	12	735	843	831	837	6,572	8,280	8,664	9,766
Turkey.....	407	371	503	641	632	525	554	261,081	219,358	194,005	278,775
Syria.....	18	24	20	918	661	629	335	13,276	15,873	15,315	6,614
China, Mainland.....	1,838	--	--	918	--	--	--	1,687,600	--	--	--
Burma.....	104	94	92	876	648	953	950	90,944	78,400	89,600	87,360
Ceylon.....	15	18	18	551	502	500	500	8,480	9,039	9,000	9,000
China (Taiwan).....	21	19	22	1,629	1,836	1,907	1,483	34,651	34,953	35,443	32,310
India.....	933	989	1,040	639	695	741	742	596,366	687,680	759,264	771,610
Indonesia.....	419	448	480	365	333	341	349	153,267	177,897	152,898	167,549
Japan.....	174	140	180	1,808	1,985	1,958	1,867	315,506	278,516	306,616	335,966
South Korea.....	51	49	55	1,169	1,406	1,388	1,316	59,780	69,511	77,220	72,800
Pakistan.....	221	220	219	1,079	957	1,022	1,024	238,568	189,459	224,800	224,200
Philippines.....	185	225	256	514	587	619	617	95,277	132,254	153,594	158,048
Thailand.....	143	124	131	393	517	518	506	56,126	63,909	65,635	66,396
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.....	66	48	44	461	650	660	690	30,424	31,477	30,000	30,000
Total countries shown.....	4,674	4,239	4,365	--	--	--	--	3,677,686	3,056,065	3,467,335	3,172,232

Oceania:	12	29	29	785	1,022	915	1,020	9,651	29,862	24,531	29,146
Australia.....	3	4	5	1,438	1,633	1,985	1,789	4,718	6,777	9,327	9,350
New Zealand.....	15	33	34	--	--	--	--	14,369	36,639	33,895	38,496
Total countries shown.....											

Total world.....	9,316	8,646	8,923	9,671	--	--	--	8,517,786	7,722,724	8,630,334	9,164,972
1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available. 4/ Less than 500 acres. 5/ Not available. 6/ Less than a 5-year average.											

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information.

Earlier estimates of production in Mainland China for the 3 years 1960-62 were revised downward in August 1963 in accordance with information believed to be reasonably accurate. World totals, therefore, for the corresponding years were lower than those previously released. The biggest drop in Chinese production occurred in 1961, because of drought conditions and reduced acreage, when production was estimated at about three-fifths of the 1955-59 average of 1,688 million pounds. An increase occurred in 1962, and a further increase was forecast for 1963, but the final outturn for 1963 is still forecast about 10 percent below the 1955-59 average.

Production by Continents and Areas

North America: Harvest in 1963 totaled 2,712 million pounds--down almost 4 percent from last year but still above 1961 and the 1955-59 average of 2,354 million. All countries in this area, except the United States, Canada, Mexico, Honduras, and Guatemala, harvested larger crops than in 1962.

Harvest in the United States (November estimate) was placed at 2,228 million pounds, compared with the 1962 harvest of 2,309 million. The decline was caused mainly by a 5 percent reduction in flue-cured acreage. The smaller harvests in Canada and Guatemala were caused by reduced plantings; whereas, drought conditions caused the declines in Mexico and Honduras.

South America: Harvest in 1963 was 653 million pounds--up almost 13 percent from the 1962 harvest of 579 million. Record harvests in Brazil, Paraguay, and Colombia more than offset the slight declines in Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela. The smaller harvests in Venezuela and Chile were caused by a reduction in planted acreages; whereas, plantings increased in Argentina but unfavorable weather reduced yields.

Europe: Harvest in Western Europe was placed at 593 million pounds--99 million larger than in 1962 and almost equal to the 1955-59 average of 603 million. Larger harvests were recorded in all countries, except Spain, Belgium, Sweden, and Switzerland. Smaller plantings in Belgium, Sweden, and Switzerland, caused the smaller 1963 harvests. Despite an increase in plantings over 1962, the smaller harvest in Spain was the result of drought and some blue mold loss.

Harvest in Eastern Europe (including the USSR) was estimated at 962 million pounds--144 million larger than in 1962. Also, the harvest in this area almost approximated the 1955-59 average of 977 million pounds. Larger harvests were recorded in all countries, except Czechoslovakia. Poland harvested a near-record crop. Despite record plantings in Bulgaria, the drought reduced yields but the final outturn is still expected to equal the 1962 harvest. Although the increase in plantings did not approach the announced early-season goals in the USSR, the 1963 harvest was larger than in 1962, despite the drought conditions which reduced yields.

Africa: Harvest in 1963 was 410 million pounds, exceeded only by the 1962 harvest of 422 million. The record crop in Nyasaland plus the larger harvests in Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Angola, the Congo (Leopoldville),

Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Republic of South Africa, was not enough to offset the smaller harvests in the Rhodesias, Morocco, and Mauritius. Harvest in the Malagasy Republic and Cameroon is still forecast the same as last year.

The 1963 harvest in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was 248 million pounds--down 10.5 percent from the 1962 harvest of 277 million. The record harvest in Nyasaland of 46.9 million pounds did not offset the smaller harvests in the Rhodesias. The harvest in the Rhodesias was down 32.6 million pounds from the 1962 harvest of 234.1 million, despite record plantings because excessive rains reduced yields of both flue-cured and burley. The smaller harvest in Morocco was caused by the initial outbreak of blue mold.

Asia: Harvest in 1963 totaled 3,797 million pounds, compared with 3,467 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 3,698 million. Record harvests occurred in India, Thailand, Japan, and the Philippines. Larger harvests than in 1962 were also recorded for Indonesia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon, despite moderate losses caused by blue mold in the latter four countries. Severe crop losses resulting from blue mold occurred in Israel, Cyprus, Syria, and Jordan. The smaller harvest in the Republic of China (Taiwan), was caused by frost damage and the smaller crops in South Korea, Burma, and Pakistan were the result of reduced plantings.

Oceania: Harvest was 38.5 million pounds, compared with 33.9 million in 1962 and 1955-59 average of 14.7 million. The harvest of 9.4 million pounds in New Zealand set a record. The 1963 harvest in Australia was the second largest of record.

LEAF TOBACCO: World production by kinds, average 1955-59, annual 1961-63, farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	: Average : 1955-59	: 1961	: 1962 2/	: 1963 2/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>
	:	:	:	:
Flue-cured.....	: 2,917,076	: 2,975,490	: 3,221,127	: 3,212,026
Burley.....	: 596,723	: 695,062	: 817,995	: 862,796
Other light air-cured...	: 96,235	: 81,054	: 89,317	: 84,907
Light sun-cured.....	: 801,557	: 610,076	: 716,793	: 791,949
Oriental and semi-	:	:	:	:
oriental.....	: 1,106,362	: 885,720	: 1,053,919	: 1,271,787
Dark air-cured.....	: 2,003,108	: 1,560,213	: 1,713,028	: 1,885,441
Dark sun-cured.....	: 856,086	: 806,605	: 884,598	: 910,895
Fire-cured.....	: 140,639	: 108,504	: 133,557	: 145,171
Total.....	: 8,517,786	: 7,722,724	: 8,630,334	: 9,164,972

1/ About 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

Trends in Production by Kinds

World tobaccos are grouped into eight major categories--flue-cured, burley, other light air-cured (including Maryland), light sun-cured (excluding oriental and semi-oriental), oriental and semi-oriental, dark air-cured, dark sun-cured, and fire-cured. The groupings are primarily on the basis of inherent characteristics due to genetics or breeding and the method of curing which largely determine the uses of each particular kind of leaf. Production of light tobaccos (for cigarettes) continues to rise, while the downward trend in dark tobaccos was temporarily halted in 1961 and shows some recovery, but the level of production is still below that of the late 1950's.

Harvests of all kinds, except flue-cured and other light air-cured (including Maryland), were larger than in 1962. The largest volume increase occurred in oriental followed by dark air-cured, light sun-cured, burley, dark sun-cured, and fire-cured. The harvest of both oriental and burley tobaccos set new records. Harvests of fire-cured tobaccos were the largest since 1956, dark sun-cured tobaccos since 1957, and dark air-cured since 1958. Harvest by kinds follows:

Flue-cured: The harvest of 3,212 million pounds was slightly under the 1962 high of 3,221 million but still 10 percent above the 1955-59 average of 2,917 million. Smaller harvests in the United States, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, India, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Thailand, Philippines, Venezuela, and Argentina, were more than enough to offset larger harvests in Brazil, Mexico, Italy, Chile, Poland, Bulgaria, Australia, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, and the forecast increase for Mainland China.

Harvest in the United States (November estimate), was placed at 1,329 million pounds, 79 million under the 1962 harvest of 1,408 million. The decline was the result of the 5 percent reduction in acreage allotment announced last November 30, 1962.

Smaller harvests in Argentina, Venezuela, the Republic of South Africa, and South Korea were caused mainly by reduced plantings. The smaller harvests in India and the Rhodesias were caused by excessive rains destroying transplanted fields in the former and reducing yields in the latter. Frost reduced the harvest in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and unseasonal cool weather reduced yields in Japan despite an increase in plantings in these two countries.

The Canadian harvest of 188 million pounds equaled the 1962 harvest as the result of a record yield despite the 15.6 percent reduction in the basic marketable acreage in Ontario. The Italian harvest was larger than 1962 but the West German crop was down substantially from the previous year. Harvests in both of these countries were still considerably below normal.

Further increases in flue-cured acreage during 1964 are expected in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, India, Brazil, Japan, Pakistan, Mexico, New Zealand, Bulgaria, Poland, Yugoslavia, and several other Central American and African countries.

Unofficial reports indicate that flue-cured acreage in the Rhodesias during the 1963-64 season may approach 270,000 acres, or a 10 percent increase over last season. A planted area of this magnitude could result in a minimum crop of at least 280 million pounds. At the same time, flue-cured acreage allotments for 1964 for most farms in the United States were cut 10 percent on November 26, 1963 and further reductions in planted acreages are expected in Canada and the Republic of South Africa.

Burley: Harvest set a new record of 863 million pounds. The crop was 5.5 percent greater than the 1962 harvest of 818 million pounds and about 45 percent larger than the 1955-59 average of 597 million. There are now almost 40 countries producing burley in contrast with only 21 a decade ago.

All producing countries, except Canada, Guatemala, Chile, Venezuela, Spain, Morocco, and Thailand, harvested larger crops than in 1962. Significant increases occurred in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Harvest in the United States (November estimate) was placed at a record 688 million pounds. The Italian burley harvest of 28.9 million pounds was largest since 1960, and the West German crop was the largest since 1959. Japan's 1963 harvest totaled 22.7 million pounds--up substantially from the 1962 harvest of 16.3 million. Significant gains in burley production, primarily for export, also occurred in Colombia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Greece last year. Drought and some blue mold damage reduced the Spanish crop despite an increase in plantings. The smaller harvests in Canada, Chile, and Venezuela were caused by reduced plantings and the smaller harvest in Morocco was the result of the initial outbreak of blue mold.

Further increases in burley plantings during 1964 are expected in Japan, South Korea, Mexico, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Colombia, Italy, West Germany, Greece, Austria and several other Central and South American countries.

Other light air-cured (including Maryland): World harvest of this kind of tobacco during 1963 totaled 84.9 million pounds, compared with 89.3 million in 1962 and the 1955-59 average of 96.2 million.

Harvest in the United States (November estimate) was placed at 32.0 million pounds, compared with 39.4 million in 1962. Other countries harvesting smaller crops than in 1962 included Argentina, Italy, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritius, and South Korea. The larger harvests in Japan, the Republic of South Africa, Nigeria, and Angola were the result of increased plantings.

Light Sun-cured: Harvest of this kind of tobacco rose from 717 million pounds in 1962 to 792 million in 1963. The larger harvests in Paraguay, Algeria, and Japan more than offset the smaller crops in Mexico, and South Korea. Paraguay's record harvest of 51.1 million pounds was 80 percent greater than the 1962 harvest of 28.4 million and almost 4.5 times larger than the 1955-59 average of 11.2 million. Harvest in Japan rose from 96.8 million pounds in 1962 to 118.8 million in 1963. Mexico's harvest dropped from 55.8 million pounds in 1962 to 30.7 million because of drought and reduced plantings.

FLUE-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-59 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	116	128	122	106	150,473	195,441	187,621	187,675
United States.....	772	699	730	694	1,208,468	1,257,891	1,408,448	1,329,062
Central America:								
Costa Rica.....	3/	3/	1	1	213	356	658	450
El Salvador.....	2	1	1	1	1,238	1,358	1,536	1,750
Guatemala.....	1	1	1	1	694	936	1,047	748
Panama.....	--	3/	1	1	--	300	750	1,600
Honduras.....	1	1	2	1	475	1,200	1,800	1,100
Mexico.....	4	2	4	4	3,630	3,869	4,808	5,999
Nicaragua.....	1	1	1	1	969	960	1,200	1,500
Caribbean:								
Cuba.....	2	--	--	--	1,425	--	--	--
Jamaica.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	50	50	50	50
South America:								
Argentina.....	22	34	34	24	21,641	29,542	24,251	14,672
Brazil.....	73	107	120	127	77,272	128,929	93,303	121,696
Chile.....	1	1	1	1	746	1,032	1,184	1,336
Colombia.....	--	--	4/	4/	--	--	276	551
Venezuela.....	5	12	10	9	7,869	14,174	13,000	11,150
Europe:								
Austria.....	3/	--	--	--	33	--	--	--
Germany, West.....	5	2	2	1	5,795	2,962	2,382	1,300
Greece.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	178	161	44	99
Italy.....	16	15	13	15	28,267	9,168	19,878	24,802
Spain.....	1	1	1	1	780	639	768	800
Sweden.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	160	55	29	25
Switzerland.....	1	--	--	--	1,666	--	--	--
Bulgaria.....	13	7	20	--	12,111	6,988	19,841	--
Hungary.....	10	11	13	--	10,772	8,600	10,000	--
Poland.....	39	55	40	48	39,940	53,981	37,520	54,123
Yugoslavia.....	--	4/	4/	4/	--	500	1,500	6,614
Africa:								
Morocco.....	3/	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
Kenya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	301	347	274	326
Malagasy Republic.....	--	3/	1	1	--	276	463	600
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1	654	873	730	595
Mozambique.....	5	6	6	6	2,962	3,086	3,320	3,600
Nigeria.....	1	2	2	2	375	950	1,000	1,050
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	206	227	224	247	161,903	236,779	234,354	198,579
Tanganyika.....	5	8	8	8	3,773	3,635	2,489	3,283
Uganda.....	3	3	2	2	1,665	2,449	1,371	1,569
Republic of South Africa.....	39	38	42	38	25,255	24,500	28,000	24,700
Asia:								
Iran.....	--	--	2	2	--	--	1,614	1,853
Iraq.....	8	15	15	14	4,974	10,600	6,300	7,000
Israel.....	--	--	3/	3/	--	--	33	33
Jordan.....	4	10	6	2	1,713	3,589	2,568	635
Turkey.....	1	2	2	3	920	992	1,268	2,200
China, Mainland.....	646	--	--	--	603,651	--	--	--
Burma.....	5	10	6	6	3,085	3,239	2,159	2,240
Ceylon.....	6	7	7	7	3,380	3,800	3,800	3,800
China, Taiwan.....	21	19	19	22	34,651	34,953	35,443	32,200
India.....	194	221	239	227	127,696	154,560	163,520	147,500
Indonesia.....	98	145	115	124	31,627	47,251	44,079	48,501
Japan.....	111	88	99	111	199,562	179,743	190,885	190,830
Korea, South.....	28	31	38	38	34,079	47,529	56,424	53,300
Pakistan.....	14	16	24	23	13,100	15,000	26,600	26,000
Philippines.....	90	112	117	115	52,232	62,412	63,228	60,913
Thailand.....	50	43	41	42	18,435	23,416	22,740	21,425
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia.....	3	9	11	14	1,920	6,000	8,000	10,000
Oceania:								
Australia.....	12	29	27	29	9,651	29,862	24,531	29,146
New Zealand.....	3	4	5	5	4,636	6,557	9,039	9,000
Total countries shown.....	2,639	2,529	2,632	2,693	2,917,076	2,975,490	3,221,127	3,212,026

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT AIR-CURED BURLEY: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 3/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 3/	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Canada.....	6	4	5	4	8,991	6,516	8,918	7,800
United States.....	305	319	339	339	486,471	580,335	674,658	688,150
Central America:								
Costa Rica.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	14	27	124	280
El Salvador.....	3/	3/	3/	1	404	213	507	750
Guatemala.....	1	1	1	1	589	865	1,109	1,010
Panama.....	--	3/	3/	1	--	100	150	500
Honduras.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	51	20	94	65
Mexico.....	2	5	7	15	1,392	6,076	12,112	16,019
Nicaragua.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	158	240	350	525
Caribbean:								
Cuba.....	1	--	--	--	1,430	--	--	--
South America:								
Argentina.....	1	1	1	2	1,375	1,058	1,499	2,249
Brazil.....	5	3	4	6	3,561	2,773	3,847	4,916
Chile.....	3/	1	1	1	650	1,235	2,176	2,121
Colombia.....	--	3/	3/	1	--	183	275	662
Venezuela.....	1	4	4	4	2,510	6,523	5,780	5,450
Europe:								
Austria.....	1	1	1	1	1,373	1,266	992	1,301
France.....	--	1	1	2	--	906	765	1,322
Germany, West.....	6	3	3	4	14,911	5,338	7,595	10,100
Greece.....	--	3/	1	2	--	247	1,213	3,638
Italy.....	10	15	9	15	24,438	4,495	17,679	28,937
Spain.....	21	30	25	30	25,374	45,728	39,758	39,250
Switzerland.....	1	3/	1	1	900	529	741	836
Poland.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	137	200	250	300
Africa:								
Libya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	720	300	350	500
Morocco.....	2	3	3	3	3,316	3,527	3,968	950
Congo (Leopoldville).....	1	3/	3/	3/	750	275	300	350
Malagasy Republic.....	--	1	1	1	--	265	265	300
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	7	10	10	16	2,830	4,577	5,655	8,890
Republic of South Africa.....	4/	4	3	4	327	2,600	2,000	2,300
Asia:								
Iran.....	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	1,454
Iraq.....	4	4	4	3	2,737	3,000	1,750	2,000
China, Taiwan.....	--	--	--	3/	--	--	--	110
India.....	4	4	4	4	2,106	2,000	2,000	2,000
Japan.....	5	6	7	10	9,126	11,160	16,261	22,697
South Korea.....	--	3/	1	2	--	516	1,723	2,000
Thailand.....	--	3/	1	1	--	249	843	714
Oceania:								
New Zealand.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	82	220	288	350
Total countries shown.....	384 :5/	422 :5/	439 :5/	478 :	596,723 :5/	695,062 :5/	817,995 :5/	862,796

See footnotes at end of tables.

OTHER LIGHT AIR-CURED (Including Maryland): Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$
	1955-59 acres	acres	acres	acres	1955-59 pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
United States:								
Maryland.....	40	40	42	40	33,764	38,800	39,425	32,000
South America;								
Argentina:								
Maryland.....	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	2	2	189	441	1,102	882
Europe:								
Germany West:								
Maryland.....	$\frac{3}{2}$	--	--	--	288	--	--	--
Italy:								
Maryland.....	4	4	1	1	11,864	1,058	3,093	2,778
Spain:								
Maryland.....	5	--	--	--	5,541	--	--	--
Switzerland.....	$\frac{3}{2}$	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia.....	1	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--
Hungary:								
Maryland.....	6	5	5	--	7,564	4,200	4,500	--
Africa:								
Libya.....	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	129	120	110	115
Angola.....	1	2	1	2	677	798	700	1,200
Gabon, Central African Rep., & Congo (Brazzaville).....	2	3	3	3	1,984	2,300	2,500	2,700
Malagasy Republic:								
Maryland.....	14	12	13	13	8,350	7,002	8,325	8,000
Mauritius.....	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	307	355	365	232
Nigeria.....	5	17	17	18	3,325	11,500	11,500	11,750
Republic of South Africa.....	9	7	9	11	6,070	4,400	6,100	8,000
Asia:								
Japan.....	5	2	1	1	8,683	2,749	2,236	3,100
Korea, South.....	--	3	3	3	--	3,774	3,671	3,500
Pakistan.....	5	3	4	4	5,500	3,000	5,200	5,200
Total countries shown.....	97 $\frac{5}{2}$	100 $\frac{5}{2}$	101 $\frac{5}{2}$	103	96,235 $\frac{5}{2}$	81,054 $\frac{5}{2}$	89,317 $\frac{5}{2}$	84,907

See footnotes at end of tables.

LIGHT SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight $\frac{1}{2}$

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$	Average	1961	1962 $\frac{2}{2}$	1963 $\frac{2}{2}$
	1955-59 acres	acres	acres	acres	1955-59 pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
Costa Rica.....	3	3	3	3	2,003	1,906	2,406	2,247
Mexico.....	44	62	47	44	39,812	66,568	55,807	30,710
South America:								
Paraguay.....	11	15	21	42	11,151	13,739	28,353	51,138
Africa:								
Algeria.....	29	29	13	20	18,211	1,754	4,550	11,515
Asia:								
China, Mainland.....	526	--	--	--	513,202	--	--	--
India.....	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	78,916	82,500	85,000	85,000
Japan.....	54	45	49	58	97,761	84,458	96,775	118,839
Korea, South:								
Native.....	23	15	14	13	25,701	17,692	15,402	14,000
Pakistan.....	16	18	20	20	14,800	16,459	18,500	18,500
Total countries shown.....	706 $\frac{5}{2}$	587 $\frac{5}{2}$	592 $\frac{5}{2}$	675	801,557 $\frac{5}{2}$	610,076 $\frac{5}{2}$	716,793 $\frac{5}{2}$	791,949

See footnotes at end of tables.

ORIENTAL and SEMI-ORIENTAL: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59				1955-59			
	1,000 acres	1,00 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
South America:								
Argentina.....	2	1	2	2	770	882	1,080	1,105
Chile.....	--	3/	--	--	--	2	--	--
Europe:								
Greece.....	284	253	306	371	199,767	160,530	205,253	257,425
Italy.....	60	52	44	58	44,950	17,943	29,416	38,814
Bulgaria.....	236	230	295	--	159,467	116,174	211,642	--
Czechoslovakia.....	6	--	--	--	3,992	--	--	--
Hungary.....	17	16	19	--	21,801	16,712	17,906	--
Poland.....	5	5	5	5	3,595	3,750	3,500	3,750
Rumania.....	84	62	--	--	57,905	36,542	--	--
Yugoslavia:								
Prilep.....	90	47	69	107	66,984	22,601	45,856	85,979
Hercegovina.....	23	14	12	19	21,927	6,500	11,023	17,639
U.S.S.R.....	237	253	241	296	198,801	211,000	211,500	234,000
Africa:								
Libya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	51	300	350	450
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	1	2	1	3	659	1,179	631	1,366
Tanganyika.....	--	1	1	2	--	31	36	48
Republic of South Africa.....	2	2	2	3	850	900	1,000	1,100
Asia:								
Cyprus:								
Latakia.....	4	5	6	5	1,511	1,980	2,246	1,500
Iran:								
Cigarette.....	37	54	49	60	21,318	21,637	14,330	19,753
Iraq.....	8	12	12	9	6,091	5,900	4,450	5,300
Israel.....	9	10	10	1	4,134	5,115	4,894	331
Syria:								
Oriental.....	3	7	7	5	2,440	4,299	3,668	1,534
Semi-oriental.....	15	17	17	14	10,432	11,206	11,310	4,750
Turkey.....	404	345	369	500	259,426	217,816	191,987	275,575
Lebanon:								
Shak al Bent.....	1	1	1	1	576	771	800	900
Latakia.....	8	8	9	10	5,607	6,903	7,313	8,266
Pakistan.....	15	16	18	18	13,308	13,000	16,000	16,000
Thailand.....	--	3/	3/	3/	--	120	165	165
Total countries shown.....	1,551	5/ 1,417	5/ 1,584	5/ 1,943	1,106,362	5/ 885,720	5/ 1,053,919	5/ 1,271,787

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59 1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1955-59 1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada:								
Cigar.....	4 :	4 :	3 :	3 :	4,377 :	5,584 :	5,242 :	4,000 :
Other.....	2 :	2 :	1 :	1 :	1,929 :	2,180 :	1,246 :	1,050 :
United States:								
One Sucker.....	11 :	9 :	9 :	9 :	15,572 :	13,610 :	14,933 :	15,270 :
Green River.....	5 :	5 :	5 :	5 :	7,195 :	6,975 :	7,567 :	7,718 :
Cigar filler.....	34 :	36 :	35 :	33 :	53,520 :	61,134 :	63,192 :	57,550 :
Cigar binder.....	19 :	17 :	15 :	14 :	32,108 :	27,920 :	24,812 :	23,004 :
Cigar wrapper.....	13 :	13 :	13 :	13 :	17,359 :	19,150 :	19,325 :	18,265 :
Perique.....	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	137 :	319 :	252 :	200 :
Puerto Rico.....	28 :	27 :	28 :	29 :	28,060 :	27,100 :	30,400 :	35,600 :
El Salvador.....	1 :	1 :	1 :	1 :	263 :	375 :	400 :	350 :
Guatemala.....	4 :	6 :	4 :	3 :	1,927 :	2,600 :	1,763 :	1,590 :
Mexico.....	40 :	46 :	31 :	30 :	29,443 :	37,540 :	32,516 :	22,566 :
Panama.....	1 :	1 :	1 :	1 :	926 :	825 :	573 :	500 :
Honduras:								
Copan.....	10 :	10 :	9 :	12 :	5,580 :	5,307 :	4,580 :	3,050 :
Cigar wrapper.....	-- :	(3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	-- :	(64 :	25 :	225 :
Cigar filler.....	-- :	(:	3/ :	3/ :	-- :	(:	75 :	475 :
Nicaragua:								
Chilcagre.....	2 :	8 :	9 :	9 :	1,025 :	4,350 :	4,500 :	4,500 :
Shade grown.....	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	100 :	150 :	170 :	200 :
Dominican Republic.....	53 :	47 :	55 :	62 :	43,021 :	56,313 :	60,000 :	74,956 :
Haiti.....	6 :	5 :	6 :	6 :	1,600 :	2,200 :	2,500 :	2,500 :
Jamaica:								
Cigar.....	1 :	1 :	1 :	1 :	857 :	1,050 :	1,050 :	1,050 :
Native.....	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	3/ :	100 :	100 :	100 :	100 :
South America:								
Argentina:								
Native.....	56 :	72 :	65 :	78 :	42,756 :	67,615 :	70,261 :	78,883 :
Cigar:								
Bahia and Havana.....	7 :	9 :	9 :	6 :	4,106 :	6,393 :	4,762 :	3,179 :
Bolivia.....	3 :	3 :	3 :	3 :	2,100 :	2,100 :	2,100 :	2,100 :
Brazil:								
Bahia and other cigar.....	90 :	112 :	129 :	137 :	64,173 :	70,547 :	57,320 :	79,366 :
Twist.....	191 :	178 :	180 :	180 :	117,534 :	110,230 :	99,207 :	99,207 :
Other.....	85 :	53 :	59 :	61 :	43,469 :	25,221 :	51,576 :	44,537 :
Colombia:								
Native Garcia and Cubita....	50 :	30 :	43 :	52 :	70,724 :	51,222 :	74,544 :	81,120 :
Other.....	5 :	3 :	3 :	4 :	9,665 :	10,251 :	9,700 :	10,141 :
Paraguay:								
Fuerte.....	5 :	6 :	8 :	13 :	3,531 :	5,000 :	10,000 :	15,000 :
Peru.....	7 :	7 :	7 :	7 :	6,951 :	5,408 :	5,952 :	6,600 :
Uruguay.....	1 :	1 :	1 :	1 :	651 :	441 :	441 :	441 :
Venezuela.....	1 :	3 :	2 :	2 :	617 :	2,143 :	2,000 :	1,850 :
Europe:								
Austria.....	3/ :	3/ :	-- :	-- :	244 :	73 :	-- :	-- :
Belgium.....	3 :	3 :	3 :	2 :	6,737 :	5,897 :	6,967 :	6,197 :
France.....	68 :	53 :	52 :	54 :	120,416 :	74,483 :	86,048 :	95,680 :
Germany, West:								
Cigar.....	11 :	5 :	4 :	5 :	26,746 :	10,899 :	11,210 :	12,500 :
Italy:								
Cigar.....	1 :	1 :	1 :	1 :	1,700 :	1,292 :	1,503 :	1,495 :
Other.....	19 :	16 :	10 :	14 :	27,837 :	10,362 :	15,051 :	19,806 :
Spain:								
Valencia and Santa Fe.....	17 :	21 :	19 :	20 :	19,512 :	27,822 :	22,945 :	22,244 :
Cigar.....	1 :	2 :	2 :	2 :	1,034 :	1,836 :	1,860 :	1,900 :
Sweden.....	4/ :	4/ :	4/ :	4/ :	382 :	133 :	137 :	106 :
Switzerland.....	1 :	2 :	2 :	1 :	1,681 :	3,401 :	3,373 :	3,007 :
Albania.....	31 :	28 :	-- :	-- :	19,192 :	6,949 :	-- :	-- :
Czechoslovakia.....	13 :	-- :	-- :	-- :	14,736 :	-- :	-- :	-- :
Germany, East.....	11 :	10 :	12 :	-- :	11,992 :	9,735 :	11,232 :	-- :
Hungary.....	16 :	8 :	8 :	-- :	21,803 :	8,400 :	8,600 :	-- :
Poland.....	19 :	19 :	18 :	19 :	29,235 :	25,260 :	23,800 :	30,500 :
Rumania.....	11 :	8 :	-- :	-- :	5,960 :	2,700 :	-- :	-- :
Yugoslavia.....	7 :	5 :	10 :	11 :	8,342 :	3,968 :	8,818 :	11,023 :
U.S.S.R.								
Makhorka.....	172 :	99 :	86 :	99 :	225,314 :	75,000 :	75,000 :	99,000 :
Cigar.....	18 :	12 :	11 :	11 :	14,600 :	9,500 :	9,000 :	8,500 :

(continued on next page)

DARK AIR-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/--continued

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59 acres	acres	acres	acres	1955-59 pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Africa:								
Algeria.....	23	20	10	16	12,664	1,100	3,041	7,800
Libya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	1,671	978	1,250	1,250
Morocco.....	1	1	1	3/	1,242	882	748	150
Tunisia:								
Arbi.....	3	5	1	5	2,020	621	309	2,900
Souffi.....	1	1	1	1	1,498	1,495	1,172	1,500
Angola.....	6	7	6	6	2,628	2,950	2,607	2,800
Cameroun.....	10	10	10	10	4,688	4,500	4,500	4,500
Gabon, Central African Rep., & Congo (Brazzaville).....	4	5	5	5	1,676	2,000	2,000	2,000
Congo (Leopoldville):								
Cigar.....	3/	--	--	--	352	--	--	--
Other.....	8	1	1	1	5,644	441	500	750
Rwanda and Burundi.....	4/	5	5	5	4/	2,800	3,000	3,200
Kenya.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	646	641	1,150	1,150
Malagasy Republic:								
Corse.....	5	5	5	6	1,368	2,065	2,249	2,400
Nigeria:								
Native.....	39	29	29	29	22,028	17,550	17,500	18,000
Tanganyika:								
Coil.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	461	700	700	700
Uganda.....	2	1	--	--	853	526	--	--
Republic of South Africa.....	40	43	30	33	23,545	25,500	17,400	18,900
Asia:								
Iran:								
Tombac.....	8	5	5	6	3,722	3,500	3,000	3,200
Iraq:								
Tumbaki (water pipe).....	1	2	2	2	368	975	1,260	1,200
Jordan:								
Native.....	3	3	3	2	742	952	818	66
Tombac.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	33	11	18	15
Lebanon:								
Tombac.....	3/	1	1	1	389	606	551	600
Turkey.....	2	4/	4/	4/	735	550	750	1,000
Syria:								
Tombac.....	3/	1	1	1	404	368	337	330
China, Mainland.....	569	--	--	--	469,429	--	--	--
Ceylon.....	7	2	2	2	3,460	1,539	1,500	1,500
Indonesia:								
Sumatra cigar (Deli).....	16	16	14	12	8,301	9,700	8,188	6,614
Other.....	305	373	318	345	113,339	120,395	100,080	110,230
Japan:								
Cigar.....	3/	3/	3/	3/	374	406	459	500
Pakistan:								
Cigar.....	3	5	6	6	3,740	5,000	7,000	7,000
Other.....	71	71	74	74	74,700	70,000	72,500	72,500
Philippines.....	95	113	131	141	43,045	69,842	90,366	97,135
Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia....	63	40	34	30	28,504	25,477	22,000	20,000
Total countries shown.....	2,439	2,189	2,157	2,328	2,003,108	1,560,213	1,713,028	1,885,441

See footnotes at end of tables.

DARK SUN-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
United States.....	3	2	2	2	2,636	2,194	2,288	1,840
Caribbean:								
Cuba.....	145	--	--	--	107,506	--	--	--
South America:								
Chile:								
Paraguay.....	6	7	6	5	10,420	15,075	12,727	9,949
Havana.....	1	1	1	1	2,297	2,114	1,334	1,171
Africa:								
Algeria.....	1	1	3/	1	673	100	125	450
Mozambique.....	2	2	2	2	284	1,213	1,220	1,220
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	10	19	20	18	3,229	5,304	4,332	5,238
Asia:								
Iran.....	3	3	3	4	2,425	2,200	2,000	2,205
China, Mainland.....	97	60	70	80	101,318	55,000	75,000	85,000
Burma.....	98	111	88	87	87,859	75,161	87,441	85,120
India.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	387,648	448,620	508,744	537,110
Pakistan.....	95	68	73	73	112,100	65,000	74,500	74,500
Thailand.....	93	80	84	88	37,691	40,124	41,887	44,092
Total countries shown.....	554 :5/	479 :5/	444 :5/	445	856,086 :5/	806,605 :5/	884,598 :5/	910,895

See footnotes at end of tables.

FIRE-CURED: Estimated acreage and production in specified countries harvested in calendar year 1963, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Production			
	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	Average	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/	1955-59	1961	1962 2/	1963 2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:								
United States:								
Virginia.....	8	8	8	8	9,852	9,750	9,538	7,875
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	32	28	29	29	46,675	43,314	44,617	47,185
South America:								
Argentina.....	2	3	2	2	2,095	772	1,102	1,323
Europe:								
Italy.....	19	11	10	14	29,164	9,033	15,496	18,750
Sweden.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	243	2	2	2
Poland.....	16	16	15	15	20,297	18,000	16,500	18,250
Africa:								
Congo (Leopoldville).....	--	1	1	1	--	1,323	639	650
Mozambique.....	--	2	2	2	--	730	751	751
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	119	72	96	106	24,785	15,628	31,669	34,306
Tanganyika.....	3	4	4	4	1,385	2,287	1,403	1,825
Uganda.....	6	4	8	9	3,183	1,414	3,089	3,850
Asia:								
Ceylon.....	2	9	9	9	1,640	3,700	3,700	3,700
Indonesia.....	--	4/	4/	4/	--	551	551	2,204
Pakistan.....	1	2	4	4	1,320	2,000	4,500	4,500
Total countries shown.....	208	160	188	203	140,639	108,504	133,557	145,171

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight, which is normally reported in trade statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 500 acres.

4/ Not available.

5/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which unofficial nor published data are available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Oriental and Semi-Oriental: World harvest of this kind of tobacco set a new record. Harvest was placed at 1,272 million pounds, one-fifth larger than the 1962 harvest of 1,054 million and 3 percent above the previous 1957 high of 1,235 million. If blue mold had not reduced the harvests in a number of countries and drought conditions reduced final outturns in some others, the 1963 harvest could have been at least one-third larger than last year. All producing countries, except Cyprus, Israel, Syria and Bulgaria, had larger harvests than in 1962. Significant increases from last year were recorded for Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and the USSR.

Record crops were harvested in Greece and Lebanon and near-record harvests occurred in Yugoslavia, the USSR, Bulgaria, and Turkey. Record plantings occurred in Bulgaria, the USSR, Turkey, Lebanon, and Iran but drought reduced the harvests in Bulgaria and the USSR, drought and some blue mold reduced yields in Turkey, and blue mold reduced production somewhat in Lebanon and Iran.

Further increases in oriental acreages during 1964 are expected in Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and the USSR if the respective governments in these countries retained their present production goals. Barring unforeseen adverse weather conditions or disease problems, the probable production that could result from the increased plantings will undoubtedly encounter very difficult marketing problems.

Dark Air-cured: Harvest was 1,885 million pounds--the largest since 1958. All major producing countries, except the United States, Canada, Spain, Honduras, and Mexico harvested larger crops than in 1962. The larger harvests resulting from increased plantings occurred in the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, France, Italy, West Germany, Poland, the USSR, Algeria, Tunisia, and the Philippines. The smaller harvests in the United States (particularly cigar leaf) and Canada were caused by reduced plantings; whereas drought adversely affected yields in Honduras while drought and some blue mold damage reduced the Spanish harvest, despite the increase of plantings in the latter two countries.

Further increases in planted acreages, particularly cigar type tobaccos, during 1964 are expected in Colombia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Dark Sun-cured: Harvest of this kind of tobacco during 1963 totaled 911 million pounds and was the largest harvest since 1957. The larger harvests in India, Thailand, Algeria, and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland more than offset the smaller crops in Chile, Burma, and the United States.

India's record harvest of 537 million pounds was the result of increased plantings in conjunction with planting improved varieties resulting in record yields. Thailand's harvest of 44 million pounds was the largest since 1959. The harvest of 74.5 million pounds in Pakistan was the same as in 1962, while the harvest in Burma, at 85.1 million pounds, was about 3 percent smaller than the 1962 harvest of 87.4 million pounds.

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Washington, D.C. 20250.

Fire-cured: The 145-million-pounds harvest was the largest crop since 1956. The record crop in Nyasaland plus larger harvests in most other producing countries accounted for the increase over 1962. Harvests in Ceylon, Mozambique, and Pakistan equal those of last season.

The record harvest of 34.3 million pounds in Nyasaland was 8.3 percent greater than the recently upward revised 1962 harvest of 31.7 million. The increase in Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured in the United States more than offset the decline in Virginia fire-cured. The Italian harvest rose from 15.5 million pounds in 1962 to 18.8 million in 1963.